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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE PERSIA

A Wide-spread Insurrection in Spain—Conflicting Accounts—A Colliery Explosion and Loss of Life—The Evangelical Alliance—Medical Congress—Reform in England—A Great Swindle in Manchester—Queen Victoria.

The Persia's mails bring some interesting intelligence from Europe, especially in relation to

The Rising in Spain.

A GENERAL INSURRECTION—CONFUSED ACCOUNTS.

The reports of the rising in Spain are increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insurrectionists, with the exception of the leaders, and about thirty of their followers, being cut to pieces. The Madrid official *Gazette* declares that in Catalonia and Aragon the Rebels have been everywhere put to flight.

The following is an extract from the despatches published by the Captain-General of Catalonia, relative to the insurrectionary movements in that province:—

"The small bands of insurgents in the country district of Tarragona are being actively pursued, and they have already sustained some defeats. The band under Escoda surprised and captured three carbineers at Villaneuva. One of them afterwards succeeded in regaining possession of his rifle by main strength; he took it to the sergeant and four carbineers, at a guard-house whence they opened a sharp fusillade upon Escoda's band, and kept it in check until the arrival of a company of the same regiment, which had been conveyed to Villaneuva by the steamer Leon At Salien, on the road to Rens, a company of the Toledo regiment came upon a band of forty men from Rens; two of these were killed and ten wounded, the remainder throwing down their arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing. A company of the Luchana regiment, in the Lorra del Can Torres de Prudalla, fell in with another band of insurgents, two of whom were made prisoners and the others dispersed. They are being very actively pursued."

The Government accounts, however, differ widely from those given in the French and English papers.

The Paris *Liberte* publishes the following letter from Barcelona, dated August 19:—

"I was well informed when I told you that the insurrection smouldering in Spain would soon break out in large proportions and upon several points at once. I learn, indeed, that insurgent bands, more or less considerable, have appeared at the same time towards Madrid, Agamonte, Huelva, Badajoz, San Fernando, Malaga, Verin, Orense, Tortosa, Los Alfaques, Lerida, Tarragona, Manuera y Geltru, Martorel, Papiola, San Feliue, etc. The effect produced on the population by the programme of the Catholic party, which comprehended the re-establishment of the inquisition; the discontent caused by the measures which increase the imposts upon food, which prohibit all labor and all business on festivals, and which fix declared salaries and pensions; and the unusual dispositions adopted every day by the authorities; finally, the publications of the proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army by General Prim, who is believed to have entered Catalonia, and in which it is declared that the moment has come for taking up arms to bring about a revolution which shall overthrow the established order of things, and found another by means of a constituent Cortes—all these circumstances could leave no doubt respecting a speedy explosion.

"For some time we must expect the most confused news of the facts which occur. Thus, according to some, the bands are numerous, well armed, and partly supplied with breech-loaders; they do not want for money; they are well received in the country districts, and the troops only await a favorable moment to join them. The authorities, on the other hand, declare that these bands are few in number, almost without arms, and that little sympathy is shown by the inhabitants, and that the Government is sure of the fidelity of the troops. Upon the latter point the whole question really hinges, and hence we may rely upon a prompt solution in one sense or the other. If the army takes part in the revolution, it will do so in a few days; if it rests faithful to the Government, the insurrection will quickly wear itself out and break up of itself. We must wait awhile before being able to predict what will happen. Catalonia, which is a country in which the name of Prim has the most influence, appearing to be the principal seat of the rising, the four provinces, Lerida, Tarragona, Barcelona, and Gerona, which compose it, were declared in a state of siege on Saturday night at half-past 9. Tranquillity, nevertheless, has in no way been disturbed in Barcelona, and nothing leads to the belief that the agitation, at all events at present, will make itself felt in this capital, which has not changed its ordinary aspect."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* observes:—"All the information that has yet reached us through the telegraphic agencies is from Government sources, and, therefore, worthless; but even in that any one who is acquainted with Spain, and who can 'read between the lines,' may discern symptoms of a rebellion on a large scale. Among Spaniards I hear but one voice as to what must be the result of a successful movement, and it is that the dynasty must go, since it has now been sufficiently proved that it is incompatible with an honest government. The question is between the downfall of the Bourbons and the ruin of the country. For a long time past Madrid has been like a tomb, where no business is done and little life seems to exist. It could not be otherwise with the capital of a country in which no man can feel his property, his liberty, or even his life for one day secure. 'You will have read of the arrest of the ex-minister Madoz. The most considerable men in the country are in this manner daily seized and put out of sight in prisons or in penal settlements. Things have got too bad to last.

The Paris *Temps* says:—"Will the insurrectionary movement in Spain assume a serious aspect, or will it remain enclosed within the limits of a brief rising? It is difficult to get at the truth upon this point amid the contradictory despatches which reach us. Whatever may happen, the friends of liberty cannot at such a juncture avoid two sentiments which seem opposed to each other, but which fundamentally are in perfect accordance. The regime to which Spain has been subjected ever since the accession of Marshal Narvaez is so insupportable that we cannot but feel an ardent sympathy in a general way for the men who attempt to free their country from it even by force of arms. When a nation has reached this degree of bad government, when all law is violated against it, it is more than justified in hoping only in desperate means. From this point of view no insurrection could be more legitimate than that of the Spaniards would be. But, on the other hand, all the movements of this kind have for many years ended so unfortunately, there is such a bad element mixed up with them, the military element, that we are divided between the desire of seeing the fall of the despotism of the sword and the fear of seeing it revive with another general."

Colliery Explosion and Loss of Life.

A colliery explosion, causing the loss of fourteen lives, occurred August 20, at Messrs. Bromilow & Co.'s Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, England. An explosion occurred in the same mine on the 18th of May, 1866, whereby thirteen men lost their lives. The colliery consists of four mines, to each of which a separate shaft works. That in which the explosion occurred is called the Little Delf Mine, and is four hundred and sixty yards in depth. The explosion was in a distant and remote part of the mine, one thousand yards from the shaft.

At the time of the accident fourteen men and boys were engaged working in the top level, all of whom perished. The scene when the bodies were brought to the pit mouth was dreadful, as the agonized relations rushed forward to recognize and claim the dead. Some of the bodies were fearfully burned and disfigured, and could only be recognized by the clothing on them. Shortly after the explosion became known, crowds rushed to the scene, a great many of whom were colliers residing in the neighborhood, and numberless offers to assist in the search were made, but firmly declined. The cause of the explosion can never positively be known, but it is conjectured that it was caused by the fireman exploding a charge of gunpowder, as it is known he was to do so about the time of the accident. Strange to say, the explosion in May, 1866, when thirteen lives were lost, was caused by Topping firing a charge. He then escaped, but he is now one of those who have perished.

The International Medical Congress.

The first sitting of the International Medical Congress, which took place on the 16th ultimo in the amphitheatre of the School of Medicine at Paris, was very stormy. Upwards of seven hundred physicians from all parts of the world were present, and the proceedings began with a speech from Dr. Bouilland, the head of the organizing committee, which was very well received by the meeting. When, however, two lectures on tuberculosis had been delivered and ten more were announced on the same subject, the audience became impatient, and a Dutch physician, Dr. Van Lohe, asked the permission of the President to make a remark. The President gave the required permission, upon which the Doctor said:—"I am a stranger from Holland, and, as a Dutchman, I was invited to attend the Congress. I see, however, that I have been deceived. This is no congress, but a lecture-room, in which physicians meet to listen to and applaud each other." These words caused an indescribable tumult, the foreign physicians warmly siding with their colleague, and the Frenchmen as warmly protesting against his conduct. Ultimately order was restored, and the lectures were continued, but not until after Dr. Van Lohe and his supporters had left the room. It is probable that, unless the committee alters the programme for the future sittings of the Congress, they will be attended by French physicians only.

What the Reform Bill Effects.

The London Daily *News* says:—

"Now that the Reform Act is before us, and we are able to study and compare its provisions, it is possible to form something more than a vague idea of its probable operation. The act, of course, applies only to England and Wales—Ireland with 105 members, and Scotland with 53, being unaffected by it. The 500 representatives in England and Wales are, in the present Parliament, divided into 187 county members, 334 borough members, and 4 university members. But the bill itself effects a considerable alteration in this distribution, reducing the number of the borough members to 312, and increasing those of the counties to 183 and the universities to 8. Here is, at any rate, the very large minority of 189 out of the five hundred members for England and Wales who have nothing to do with household suffrage.

"The county franchise is still a long way from democracy. A rating of £12 is equivalent to a rental of £15 or £16—in some parishes even more, and in most country places the rent of small houses is not more than half what it is in populous boroughs. The bill will probably not give the county franchise to a single agricultural laborer; it will scarcely enfranchise a artisan in the mining counties; the enfranchisement it bestows is nothing like that of the middle class, and the hard and fast line it draws is far more exclusive of the working population than the £10 franchise in the towns was ever found to be. The county members in the new Parliament will not, at any rate, represent a predominant democracy. But the division between county and borough members is itself a decisive fact.

"Although three hundred and twelve members will be elected by household suffrage, a very large number of those members will continue to represent, as they do at present, the predominating aristocratic influence in the counties in which the boroughs are situated, and not like Manchester and Leeds with a large urban population. Indeed, in looking over the list of boroughs which are still to be represented in Parliament, it is impossible not to be struck with the predominance of small agricultural boroughs over the large towns. If the great centres of population are the strength of democracy, and the counties are the strongholds of aristocratic influence, that influence will soon be dominant, for the majority of the boroughs belong rather to the county than to the city population.

"Sixty-three is the number of borough members who, though they will be elected by household suffrage democracy, will be elected under the predominant influence of the landed interest, and will represent not popular democratic aspirations, but aristocratic power But if we deduct this number from the 312 householders' seats, to which category they only nominally belong, and add them to the county representation, which they really constitute to swell, we shall have 249 representatives of the householders, 246 representatives of the aristocratic influence in the counties, and five members for the learned corporations, who will belong to the aristocratic, and not to the democratic part of the national representation The total result is that, putting the democratic influence at a maximum, and the power of the landed gentry at its minimum, it may be possible that aristocracy and democracy have divided the English representation pretty equally between them.

"This, then, is 'shooting Niagara'—'giving over the Government of England to the housekeepers,' 'ousting the middle class,' and 'inaugurating democracy.' Surely only men of large imagination and little reason, who describe what seems to them to be, and do not trouble themselves to ascertain what really is, could ever allow themselves to speak of such a measure as this in terms of alarm. That it is democratic is undoubted—that it hands England over to democracy is absurdly untrue. Perhaps the true description of the measure is, that it strengthens very greatly the democratic element in our Constitution, but does not cast out the aristocratic element; that it renders future progress in the democratic direction easier, but does not prevent the long perpetuation of aristocratic supremacy; and that, so far from constituting the practical abnegation by the middle classes of political power, it calls the great body of the people to stand at their side; and if the eventual result is that we hear less of classes and more of the great national interests which are the same to all classes who depend on and sustain our vast commercial system, the gain to us and our posterity will be great."

Religious Conference in Europe.

AN AMERICAN BISHOP TO PREACH THE INAUGURATION SERMON AT THE LAMBETH SYNOD.

From the London Times, August 24.

Several colonial bishops are at present in London, and the Cape mail brought the bishops of Grahamstown and the Orange Free State. The bishop of New Zealand is on his way to England. The bishop of Honolulu will be there in about a fortnight. It is expected that about eighty bishops will be present at the Pan-Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lambeth in September. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the inauguration sermon will be preached by a bishop of the United States of America, and Dr. Whitehouse, bishop of Illinois, has been selected for the purpose.

THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE AT AMSTERDAM.

From the same journal.

On Monday last a conference of Christian brethren of all Churches and all nations, assembled under the auspices of the Holland Evangelical Alliance, was formally opened at Amsterdam, by Baron Von Wassenaar, who delivered an address of welcome to the numerous visitors. Some of the foremost divines from France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, the United States, as well as many well-known clergymen and ministers from Great Britain, compose the conference. The building in which the meetings are held contains an elegant hall, capable of accommodating more than one thousand persons. It is surrounded by splendid grounds which are illuminated after the evening meetings. After the chairman's address the conference was engaged for about eight hours in receiving reports on the state of Christianity in various countries. Professor J. J. Deedes read a lengthy paper upon the religious condition of Holland, and Pasteur L. Anet upon Belgium. Dr. Tholuck spoke hopefully of the religious condition of Germany. The United States were represented by Dr. Prime, who, in the conclusion of his address, gave, in the name of his American brethren, a hearty invitation to the Evangelical Alliance to hold their next conference in New York. Amongst the English speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Canon Battersby, Rev. J. Howard Hinton, and Rev W. Robertson, Edinburgh. The visitors dined together in the Zoological Gardens, and in the evening there was a *conversazione* in the illuminated gardens. An excellent concert of sacred music was given on the occasion. On Tuesday morning the session was resumed, when the main subjects of discussion was the evangelical ministry, and preaching in relation to modern criticism. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. Professor J. Monod, Professor Hertzog, Rev. Dr. McCosh, and the Rev. T. R. Birks, etc. The proceedings will not terminate until the 28th instant.

Proclamations by General Prim.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* says that the following proclamations have been profusely sprinkled by unseen mysterious agents through all the mess-rooms and barrack-rooms of that city:—

"Spaniards!—The hour has come at last when we should strike the blow and rid ourselves of our oppressors. Our country's dignity, and our own liberty, peremptorily demand this. We have hitherto been restrained until success should be certain, but now all is now arrived. The immorality in the upper spheres, supported by official adulation and officious despotism, has rendered indispensable a radical change in our country's destinies. There is nothing more dangerous or mischievous than insurrections—nothing grander or juster than revolutions, when they are necessitated by a nation's misery or an army's suffering, when disorder has been elevated into a system, and oppression has attained the limits of tyranny. Agriculture is suffering; all trades are stagnant; the press and the Parliament are condemned to silence, and a blush suffuses every honest Spaniard's brow when he look upwards to the throne, or down upon his degraded countrymen. The Government has recourse to every kind of torture; it tramples our laws under foot, and stifles the cries of outraged opinion by purloining the public money. How horrible is the constant commingling of the groans of the transported victims with the discharges of musketry at our unfortunate comrades! Revolution is the sole remedy for these crying evils. It should convoke the Constitutional Cortes through universal suffrage. The new order of things, and the destruction of that which exists should be based on liberty, the daughter of right, and right, the daughter of justice properly applied. The abolition of the odious octroi dues, the abolition of the hateful conscription, *los quintos*, and the reduction of taxation so that the national powers of production be not paralyzed, with many other reforms, will speedily transform our degraded, depopulated land into a flourishing State. The road must be cleared by the toleration of all religious opinions, by clearing away abuses, and by respecting rights legitimately acquired. To arms, then, fellow-citizens! Let each give his support, and suddenly all this canker of corruption will be swept away. To arms, then, and let our war cry be, "*Viva la Libertad* and the national sovereignty!"

The appeal to the army is yet stronger—"Soldiers! The country calls you to aid in a revolution, and you are bound to respond to the appeal. In every page of our country's history the army has always appeared as the enemy of tyrants and the defender of our rights and liberties. With it fail in its traditions at this solemn hour? The multitude of proofs which I have received convinces me of the contrary. Listen, comrades, to the cries of your fathers and children. Their interests are yours. Their aspirations are those of all good Spaniards. Were, indeed, a revolution not to be necessitated by the loud wail of an outraged nation, it would be called for by the outrages which have been inflicted on the army. This must be put a stop to Advancement must henceforth be the reward of merit, not of base intrigue. Let us, then, listen to the voice of duty; and let those who may be the first to reap those rewards retire to seek a grateful repose among their admiring fellow-citizens. An army never deserves better of its country than when it knows how to distinguish between normal circumstances and those produced by the wounds of a bleeding country. Comrades, if discipline obliges us to defend good government, it has no claim on our arms for the defense of tyranny. If it constrains us to put down insurrections, it is not deaf to the voice of legitimate revolutions. *Viva la Libertad.* JUAN PRIM."

These proclamations are not only placarded about Madrid, but are posted about Barcelona, and are replaced as soon as torn down.

A Royal Spanish Order.

The *Diario*, of Barcelona, publishes the following order of the day from the Captain-General of the province:—

HEADQUARTERS, 16th August.—Soldiers of the Army of Catalonia:—Your present attitude confirms the character for fidelity which so greatly distinguishes you. Three insignificant bands, commanded by men disreputable from their ordinary misdeeds, are the miserable result obtained in this principality by the proceedings of the revolutionists at home and abroad; your comrades are resolutely pursuing these bands, which they will speedily destroy. The peaceable inhabitants of our beautiful city deliver themselves up, as you see, to the daily occupation of their glorious and celebrated industrial activity, with intervals of repose and amusement which only serve to stimulate their exertions. For you it is an honor that on the accomplishment of your duties repose at the same time the public tranquillity and general confidence. The Queen and the country thank you. Their gratitude is forever engraven on their hearts.

COUNT DE CHESTE.

Garibaldi Awaiting on Insurrection in Rome.

Paris (Aug. 22) Corres. of the London Times.

Mr. Erdan, the well-known Italian correspondent of the *Temps*, having been burnt out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a ramble with Garibaldi, and writes of his recent enthusiastic reception at Sienna in Ranconi. "The popular General from the balcony of his inn at the former place, told the people they should not cry "*Viva Garibaldi!*" but "*Viva Italia!*" at Rome, and down with the clerical party. That, he added, is the programme of the day. His tour in the direction of the Papal frontier naturally gives rise to many conjectures and reports, but the democratic leaders with whom I am, according to the last letter (17th inst.) he proposed remaining at Rapolano to take the mineral waters of that place, which are good for rheumatism, Mr. Erdan, who is a calm and sensible observer, is of opinion that although Garibaldi's present aim and determination is to invade the Papal territories, he will not act until an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection he considers to have become probable, and, on the first signal, the Garibaldian element holds itself in readiness to enter. On the other hand the Italian Government is vigilant. It is supposed the Garibaldians would not take arms on the Italian territory. Their attitude is one of hostility to the Italian Government on account of the determination it manifests to thwart their plans. The impressions of an intelligent foreigner on the spot, who sees Garibaldi and moves about among the follow-meeting to read, but it is difficult to believe that anything can be effected so long as the Ratazzi Cabinet is bent upon preventing it, and has 40,000 men along the frontier. As to the Romans, they have as yet shown little disposition to help themselves, and it is doubtful whether they could effect anything alone. A Garibaldian inroad would serve but to complicate and embarrass a question to which a solution must before long come in the natural course of things. Italy has enough upon her hands and cannot afford to risk a crisis. Patience is what is needed, but, unfortunately, it is a rare quality in Italy.

Prussian Opinion of a South German Band.

From the new Cross Gazette of Berlin, August 23.

We learn from a reliable source that no understanding has been come to at Salzburg for the formation of a South German Confederation under the participation of Austria. Any understanding between France and Austria might be accounted for, but it is more difficult to again try to dismember the fatherland, and to lead foreign powers at Strasburg.

The Irish Exodus—Unusual Rush of Emigrants to the United States.

QUEENSTOWN, August 23.—Emigration is again on the increase. The statistical return of emigrants from this port since the 1st of July, which is the turning point of the season, shows a great increase in the vitality of the exodus at a period when, during previous years, there was a decided falling off, owing to the frequency of employment at home.

Since the 18th inst. there have been six steamers, and in these five days perhaps four thousand souls have left here for New York.

From the 3d of July up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty-three transatlantic steamers, exclusive of the Cunard mail boats, sailed from here for America, taking thousands away, in a larger proportion, which, at a time when labor is at a premium in the island, may be regarded as unprecedented in the annals of emigration from Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

A REFORM CELEBRATION.

A banquet in celebration of the passage of the Reform bill is to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 30th of September. Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and other distinguished men have promised to attend.

GREAT SWINDLE IN MANCHESTER.

Two Manchester firms, Kodoth & Co. and Galipolito & Co., had disappeared, after having purchased goods extensively in Manchester and elsewhere, and leaving debts to the tune of about £80,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria, while on the way to Balmoral, made a two days' halt at Floors Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was travelling would not pass through the bridges on the "Waverly route" of railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery at the eleventh hour, a fearful accident must have happened. The Queen paid visits to Abbotsford, Melrose, Jedburgh, and other interesting places in the border region.

THE HARVEST.

The weather in England continued broken, but on the whole the harvest was making satisfactory progress.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Cabral Proclaimed by Some Haytiens as President of Hayti—Salnave Reported a Fugitive.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—According to a late correspondence received from St. Domingo, we are assured that President Cabral was on the Haytien frontiers, where various towns had risen against the Salnave government and proclaimed Cabral as President of Hayti. "Up to this moment," says the writer, "Cabral has not thought fit to accept the call of the insurrectionists, whose object seems to be the union of Hayti to St. Domingo, under the Presidency of General Cabral. It is currently reported that Salnave is a fugitive."

If the above proves true, as I have little doubt, we can only exclaim, "wonders will never cease in Hayti."

The Convention of Spiritualists.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The Spiritualists' Convention met at nine o'clock this morning, and for over an hour enjoyed a lively discussion between some Eastern and Western delegates, the former proposing three of their number to deliver the evening address, while the latter contended that whoever pleased to speak should be at liberty to do so, and be allowed twenty minutes for the purpose. The Western delegates carried their point.

A set of resolutions was offered in deprecation of an address issued from the last Convention, which advocated physical resistance to any attempt that might be made on the part of the Christian sects to encroach upon or suppress Spiritualism. A long debate followed, some being in favor of non-resistance, but the majority advocated war to the knife upon any religious or other body that dared to interfere with their peculiar tenets. The resolutions were eventually laid on the table.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the best way of advancing spiritualistic education for children.

About twenty men and women of the Shaker persuasion were in the Convention during the day.

Dr. Halleck, J. S. Loveland, and Mrs. Wilhelm made metaphysical addresses this evening to a considerable audience.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Interview with the Murderer—His Statement and that of Louis Jaeo, a Spaniard, who Saw the Murder Done—Description of the Prisoner.

In the case of this horrible murder, the papers of last evening published a number of varying accounts, which differed from each other in many important particulars, and no one of which was in every respect consistent with itself. So soon as the rumor of a murder was reduced to a certainty, and it was established that a deed of blood had been done, our reporter repaired to the spot. At No. 15 East Eleventh street he found, in a back basement, the body of the murdered woman, lying on a plank supported on a couple of chairs. The corpse bore on its face a quiet and tranquil look; there was no appearance of a prolonged and fearful struggle for life, but the poor body lay as straight, as quiet, and as tranquil as if she had there fallen asleep, with beckoning angels in the distance. The room is a low basement apartment; fragments of rags are scattered about the furniture is only a few chairs and stools; at the back is the open window, through which the murderer came to do his bloody work.

From the story of the several witnesses who saw the murderer enact the fearful tragedy, it appears that the poor girl was first struck with a heavy smoothing-iron. She then ran into the garden, whither she was followed by her young but bloodthirsty spouse, who then struck her with a knife, and chased her from the garden into the house again, where, with the same weapon, he completed the fearful deed. The knife is a common old butcher-knife (made by J. Ward), and the blade, four inches long, is worn off to half an inch wide from an inch and a half at the heel. The wooden handle is secured by three large brass rivets, and the letters W. H. are deeply cut in it in a rough manner with a penknife. The blade and handle are covered with blood.

The alarm of murder which startled the neighbors of the consciousness that a fearful crime was being committed in their midst was given between 9 and 10 in the morning. The cries speedily brought out the police, and the proper arrests were at once promptly made by Officers G. G. Bowker and Nelson Bean, of the Fifteenth Precinct, assisted by Officer Ealner, of the Sanitary Squad.

As soon as Cadena was arrested it was found that he could not speak English, and an interpreter was at once telegraphed for to Police Headquarters, when Officer Joseph Strauss speedily appeared.

To him Cadena made the subjoined statement:—I am nineteen years of age, and a native of Havana, Cuba; my business is that of a laborer; I worked in Liberty street, at a tobacco manufacturing place.

Question. Did you murder your wife? Answer. No, she went out at five o'clock this morning, and came back at half-past ten o'clock, all covered with blood, asking me for some water, and falling into my arms.

Q. Your dog did that shirt come stained with blood? A. Because she fell on me; we then both fell on the floor together.

Q. You have been arrested once before? A. Yes; my wife made a charge against me for threatening her life; I did not strike her; I tore her dress; I have been at the Tombs about six months and five days; I always lived happy with my wife and worked

Q. Your wife stayed out of the house from 5 o'clock until half-past 10 o clock? A. She came in at half-past 7 o clock, and we gathered our effects together for the purpose of removing to some other place; my wife's name is Matilda Cadena; she is twenty-five years old, from New Orleans; I cannot read or write.

FENIAN CONGRESS AT CLEVELAND.

The Proceedings Carried on with Closed Doors—President Roberts' Annual Address—The Fenian Army Ready to March on Canada.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—The proceedings of the Fenian Congress, now in progress at Garrett's Hall, are conducted secretly with closed doors. Green-coated sentinels, with bristling bayonets, guard every avenue to the hall, so that the watchful reporter, if he desires to violate the rule of secresy adopted by the Congress and peep in upon the assemblage, must needs have the cap of Leander before he can accomplish that object. Some matters relating to the meeting are picked up from time to time, however. Yesterday the Senate and House were in joint session. In the absence of James Gibbons, President of the Senate, J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Speaker of the House, acted as President. Colonel P. F. Walsh, of Michigan; Major McWilliams, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. McCloud are the Secretaries. The Sergeant-at-Arms is Captain T. M. Proctor, Company A, 1st Fenian Regiment of Cleveland.

To-day the Congress has been presided over by President Gibbons, who arrived last evening. President Roberts read his annual address in the forenoon, occupying two hours and a half in the reading. It was an able and interesting document, and is considered the most important paper that has yet been presented for the consideration of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The attendance on the Convention is as numerous as was anticipated, and the utmost harmony prevails. Outside talk is very warlike, the burden of it being that a Fenian army is ready, organized and equipped, and sufficient in size to conquer Canada without trouble, whenever the command to advance is given.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.

A Sea Which Dried Up and Reappeared After a Lapse of 1200 Years.

A curious question was discussed at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that the Sea of Aral—a body of water having an area of 23,000 square miles, or three times the size of Massachusetts—had no existence in the long period between 600 years before Christ and 600 years after, and the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, now flowing into it, both flowing into the Caspian Sea. He said:—"The sea first comes into notice in the seventh century, and these two are spoken of for several hundred years as emptying into it. Another change seems to have occurred between 1300 and 1500, and the rivers again flowed into the Caspian Sea; but since the latter date they slowly changed their channels till they found an outlet in the Sea of Aral." This theory was combated by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, who affirming that the mere absence of allusion to the Sea of Aral was no proof of its non-existence, and citing the geological evidences that whatever changes the sea had undergone they must have occurred long before the birth of history or tradition. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in reply, said that evidence exists in the writings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that a common highway of travel from Europe to Asia passed directly over the region now covered by the waters of the Aral. His opponent admitted that such evidence would be conclusive. Here the debate ended; with the understanding that Sir Henry is to collect and publish the proofs of his assertion.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—We have received from the publishers the September number of the *Ladies' Repository*, edited for the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. W. Wiley, D. D. The initial article for this number is an interesting sketch of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is accompanied by a very good engraved portrait. The sketch is written by the Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and is an earnest and appreciative tribute to the noble qualities of the Hon. Speaker. It appears upon this authority that Mr. Colfax's grandfather was Captain Colfax, of General Washington's body-guard, and his grandmother was a Schuyler, cousin to Major-General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame. He was born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823, and is, therefore, forty-four years of age. He was a posthumous child, his father having died a few months before he was born. When he was ten years old his mother married Mr. Matthews, and the future Speaker's short school-life closed. The next three years he stood in his step-father's store. In 1836 the family emigrated to Indiana, and "for thirty-one years has pure Western home life smiled upon and fostered him whose only possible complaint is the expatriating majorities which banish him so repeatedly East again to Washington."

SECOND EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

Colored Soldiers Assaulted in the Streets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 45¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 77¾; Great Western Railroad, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—Noon—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Steamer Denmark Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The steamer Denmark, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 5—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; U. S. Five-twenties are firmer, but not quotably higher.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Cheese has advanced to 50s. Pork has declined to 70s. Lard has declined to 47s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 5.—Petroleum is firm at 58f. 50c.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Gettysburg Battle-field—Agricultural Fair—Assaults upon Colored Soldiers, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—I have just returned from Gettysburg, where I visited the entire battle-ground. Some bones, skulls, and much debris of the battles are still seen. Acres of woods on Culp's Hill, where the hardest fighting was, are dying out from the effects of the bullets and cannon balls.

The Adams County Agricultural Fair commences at Gettysburg on the 24th instant, and lasts for four days. This is the first fair of the kind ever held there.

The Lincoln Zouaves, and other colored troops, while returning from their encampment last night, were assaulted with bricks and stones by rowdies, as they marched through our streets. They discharged twenty or thirty muskets in the air, causing much alarm, but injuring no one. A second assault with brickbats was made on them, but they marched forward steadily, and made no resistance. These things will surely end in serious disturbances.

Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The members of the Association of the tobacco trade of Cincinnati, at the late fair in that city, issued a call for a Convention of the Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States at Cleveland, September 17. The call was signed by parties throughout the West. The arrangements for the place of meeting here are perfected, and all is in readiness.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 112@112¼;
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾;
United States 5-20s, 1864, 110⅝@110¾;
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111⅛@111⅝;
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅝@108¾;
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¾@108⅞;
United States 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜;
August 7-30s, 107⅞@108.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107¾. Market strong.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73½, firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 70¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅜; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 106¾; Illinois Central, 120¾; Cumberland preferred, 36½; Virginia 86's, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103½; Hudson River, 126; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅜; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111⅜; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 107¼; Sterling Exchange, 9½. Gold, 142.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue in fair demand. June and August 7-30s sold at 107⅛@107⅜, no change. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 114½ for '62 5-20s; 110 for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@51½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛@28½, no change; 57 was bid for Minehill; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 28 for Girard College; and 35¼ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 239 was bid for North America; 166 for Philadelphia; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57½ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 127 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45½ for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; 46½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142½; 11 A. M., 142½; 12 M., 142½; 1 P. M., 142½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is unchanged in rates. Brokers are readily supplied at 4@5 per cent., and balances are left with favorite houses on Governments at 3 per cent. Long engagements are shunned, and control of capital is more regarded than high rates for its use. Commercial paper sells at 6@9 for best, and 8@9 for second grade. Railway paper like the Northwestern can be had at 15 per cent. Loans for Southern parties have been made as high as 2 per cent. a month, secured in the strongest manner. The demand for currency from the interior continues, and large sums are passing from the city by express. This demand has commenced full one month earlier than usual, and will, if continued the usual period, give the managers of "enterprising banks" an opportunity of showing their ability in stormy times. The position of political affairs in Washington is not calculated to create financial confidence, and the meeting of Congress is waited for as the guarantee of financial safety by a daily increasing number of people."

—The *Chicago Republican* of Monday says:—"The week just closed has been characterized with a fair degree of activity in monetary circles. The heavy receipts of grain have kept up a lively demand for money from country banks, commission men, and grain shippers, and the volume of loanable funds and deposits kept at a low point. There has, however, generally speaking, been no stringency, and first class paper has been steadily discounted at nearly all of the banks at the current rate of 10 per cent. Currency in large amounts has been received daily from New York to replace that sent into the interior, and such a thing as an actual scarcity, with the money market easy at all the leading money centres, cannot exist permanently in Chicago. The mercantile business of the city has steadily improved, and by the middle of September a good fall trade is looked for in all departments."

—The valuation of the real and personal estate of Boston for the years 1866 and 1867 compare as follows:—

	1866.	1867.	Increase.
Real . .	$235,767,215	$250,587,790	$24,820,485
Personal .	179,595,130	194,358,400	4,763,270
Total . .	$415,362,345	$444,946,100	$29,583,755

The rate of taxation for 1867 is 1·55 per cent., against 1·30 per cent. in 1866.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$500 U S 7-30s Je	107⅜	5 sh Read R	51⅜
$1000 do. Aug	107⅜	100 do	51⅜
$1800 City 6s, New	101⅛	200 do	51⅜
10 sh Cam & Am	126½	300 do	51⅜
100 sh N Y & E	70⅛	500 do	51⅜
11 sh Penna R	53⅝	100 do	51⅝

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Insurrection in Spain.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some years ago it was commonly reported that Louis Napoleon had proposed the recognition of Spain as one of the great powers of Europe, and her admission to the Conferences which undertake the peaceable solution of great international complications. Spain, at that time, had an area by far exceeding that of Prussia; her population was only about two millions less than that of Prussia, but exceeded it if all her colonies were counted in. There is no reason why, under an able administration, Spain should not have exceeded Prussia, and have asserted, without any formal recognition, her right to be respected as one of the most powerful nations of the Old World. But Spain has been declining for centuries from want of good administration. Her natural resources have not been made use of, and the people have grown in ignorance and indolence. Thus the Government has come to be despised abroad as well as at home, and the idea of admitting Spain among the leading nations of Europe—if the proposition has ever been really made—could only be laughed at.

There have been a few lucid intervals in the general gloom of modern Spanish history. Such an interval was the brilliant administration of Espartero from 1837 to 1856. Since then Spain has been alternately ruled by Narvaez and O'Donnell, who, if not equally despotic, were at least equally opposed to a constitutional form of government, and to all thorough-going reforms. Spain, as every other country of Europe, has its progressive party, which demands freedom of the press, freedom of religion, extension of suffrage, and in general the carrying through in legislation of the popular will. This party has worked with great energy, and not without success. As long as it was allowed to publish liberal papers, the party was strongly represented in the daily press. They were a power in all the large cities, and in particular in those of the eastern provinces, Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia, Tarragona, and others. Their efforts for the regeneration of their country are worthy of the highest praise, and though they were not successful, inspired a large portion of the people with confidence in a better future. If the Government had given them a fair chance at the general elections, they would have fought with peaceable weapons; but as despotism deprived them of all possibility to show their strength at the polls, nothing remained for them but to show it in insurrection. And in this, as the recent history of Spain shows, they have not been remiss.

Twice during the year 1866 an attempt was made to rid the country of its despotic Government. Both attempts failed; but they showed that discontent with the Government prevailed throughout the kingdom. In December of that year a stirring proclamation to the Spanish people was issued by the revolutionary Junta of Madrid, and widely circulated in all the provinces. Ever since, the utmost efforts have been made in the preparation of the insurrection which broke out about a month ago. We gave a few days ago a full statement of all the intelligence that has thus far been received. As usual, it largely consists of rumors and contrary reports; but the declaration of siege throughout Spain, and the proclamations of the generals and the governors of provinces, leave no doubt that this time it was not a military revolution exclusively, but that in many places the people took an active part in it. The insurrection has now been in progress for more than three weeks, and according to the latest cable despatches, it was meeting with success in the Eastern provinces, and even held control of the city of Saragossa, the capital of Aragon. We shall probably have to wait only a few more days to learn the final result. The Government has concentrated all its military power to crush the movement; if it fails in this, the insurrection will probably march to an easy victory.

The head of this, as of former insurrections, is General Prim, the acknowledged leader of the Progressive party of Spain. Prim is on intimate terms with Garibaldi, and it is stated that a number of Garibaldian volunteers are already fighting in the ranks of the insurgents. It is certain that, in case of success, the insurgents will not be satisfied with a change of Ministry, but will expel the Bourbon dynasty from Spain, and call a National Convention to decide the future government of the country. A year ago the Liberals were mostly in favor of a union of Spain with Portugal; but since then the Portuguese Chambers, as well as the King, have declared against this plan, which, therefore, is said to have been abandoned. Probably the leaders of the Liberals are at present not fully agreed on this point, and will leave its decision to the majority of a National Convention.

Another Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Times.

For the edification and amusement offered by the proclamation from the President, we presume the country should thank the wisdom and ingenuity of the illustrious Binckley. It bears the mark of his handiwork. It is an appropropriate addition to the contributions which, in Mr. Stanbery's absence, he has furnished to the official literature of the period. The impeachment-conspiracy business was his first effort after immortality. His muddy argument in defense of the removal of Sickles, the other day, was sublime as well in its impudence as in its folly. And now comes this proclamation, which the irreverent multitude will be more disposed to mock than to praise. For the credit of the Attorney-General's office, therefore, we trust that Mr. Stanbery's absence will not be prolonged indefinitely. His opinions are hard of digestion, but at least they are respectable in style and logic. He cannot afford to have the dignity of his position dragged in the dirt by the person who subscribes himself "Acting Attorney-General."

What occasion there is for this proclamation, or what good it is likely to accomplish, we are unable to discover. If it admit of any description, it may be said to be an exhortation to the military officers on duty in North and South Carolina not to obstruct, but on the contrary to aid and sustain, the civil courts of the United States in the performance of their duties in that district. As an order addressed to the service, of which the President is Commander-in-Chief, it seems superfluous. Instructions issued in the ordinary form, and through the ordinary channels, would have been more effective and more proper.

We suspect, however, that the President, under the advice of the Binckleys who surround him, intends this document to be a formal demonstration in connection with his recent course on the reconstruction question. It affords a method of reviving indirectly one of his old issues with Congress, involving the present *status* of the South in the eye of the Government and the law. The people's representatives by their enactments have declared that the Southern States are not in the Union, and that they are in all things subject to the military organization which has been created as an agency for their reconstruction. Mr. Johnson holds himself at liberty to assume that these States are already in the Union; that civil authority is supreme there as elsewhere; and that the military officials are mere auxiliaries of civil authority operating there, and not the controlling, governing influence created by Congress to direct the performance of a specific work.

The proclamation lays much stress on the Constitution. So does Binckley in his advice to Mr. Johnson, and so does Mr. Johnson in all his speeches. Both forget that, though the Constitution imposes on the President the responsibilities of an administrator and the duties of Commander-in-Chief, it does not invest him with authority to interpret the laws, or to enforce his interpretation, in defiance of the understood intentions of Congress.

Equally emphatic is the proclamation in its references to the civil law as supreme. The comment which the country will most likely make upon this feature will not be very flattering to Mr. Johnson. "He appeals," the people will say, "to the law as to the supreme authority in the Carolinas: why does he not himself respect the Reconstruction law, which is applicable to the Carolinas and the whole South?"

If Mr. Johnson intends to follow this expression of general views with direct and explicit instructions in harmony with their spirit, we must anticipate further complications and conflicts before the 21st of November. After that date Binckley will sink once more into obscurity, and Mr. Johnson will find the opinions and proclamations which are now manufactured to order, rudely treated as so much waste paper.

Impeachment—Stanton for President—The Reported Scheme.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have some very curious and suggestive information from Washington, touching a reported radical scheme embracing the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, and the advancement *pro tempore* of Mr. Stanton, the displaced Secretary of War, to the White House. The programme contemplated is said to be this:—Mr. Stanton will first resign as Secretary of War, and next Mr. Cameron, of the same State—Pennsylvania—will resign his seat in the Senate, in order that Governor Geary may fill this vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Wade is then to resign as President of the Senate, in order that Mr. Stanton may be put into his place. Next, President Johnson is to be impeached and deposed, and then, under the existing law of Congress, under the authority of the Constitution, Mr. Stanton, as President of the Senate, will take the place of "the man at the other end of the avenue." Mr. Wade will then be re-elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Cameron, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Stanton, will be restored to the Senate.

Now, like the famous quarrel contrived by Sir Lucius O'Trigger, this is a very pretty affair as it stands, and it is almost a pity to spoil it. As a compromise among the Republican Presidential aspirants and cliques, it is sufficiently plausible to justify the suspicion that there is something in it. Recent events have so far strengthened the impeachment faction that the removal of Mr. Johnson seems now to be regarded as a necessity and as the common purpose of all shades of the Republican party. But the alternative of "Old Ben Wade" is a serious difficulty among those Congressional managers who have other axes to grind. The ultra radical and intractable Wade in the White House, like a bull in a China shop, may smash up their crockery, and spoil their calculations. Assuming, however, that Mr. Wade is, after all, only a sort of good man Friday to Chief Justice Chase, and that Chase for the next Presidency is the real object of all these nice arrangements, the case becomes very simple and easy of explanation.

The suspended Secretary of War, as a martyr in the cause of Congress, must have his reward. His wounds must be healed, and his claims cannot safely be disregarded. A few months in the White House, under the scheme proposed, will doubtless satisfy him, and get him nicely out of the way in reference to the main contest of the succession.

In the next place, neither Cameron nor Wade will lose anything in playing their part in this beautiful game; for, with its consummation, each will be, as he was before, in the Senate, with the addition of a first-class claim, first upon the party, and next upon Mr. Chase, in the event of his nomination and election to the Presidency next fall. For example, Mr. Cameron, with Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward, after having failed as competitors against Abraham Lincoln in the Republican Convention of 1860, were, after his election, the first among his Cabinet appointments. Failing again in 1864, as a candidate against Lincoln, Chase was rewarded for his services with the office of Chief Justice. So, then, Cameron, Wade, and half-a-dozen other Presidential rivals may be conciliated in view of the contemplated settlement of the approaching contest. This whole plan, therefore, involving Johnson's impeachment and Stanton's promotion temporarily to his place, if we rest it upon the main idea of Chase for the succession, becomes a beautiful and feasible plan from the beginning to the end.

There is, however, this unfortunate weakness hanging to it. The parties in this scheme, assuming that such a scheme has been projected, have been reckoning without their host. They are playing Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. We dare say, too, that the leading radical managers in the interest of the Chief Justice are flattering themselves that General Grant has so far committed himself as to be entirely subject to their good will and pleasure. We will venture to say, however, that General Grant's superior claims to the Presidential succession will not be so easily set aside or postponed, but that in all probability, from the developments of Southern reconstruction, and of the approaching elections in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere, west of Vermont, all the radical schemes and schemers against Grant will be upset by the meeting of Congress. President Johnson himself, in working harmoniously with Grant, may still flank the impeachment faction, and utterly defeat all their plans and expectations dependent upon his removal from office. For the present we are inclined to believe that how they are to get rid of Wade as a substitute for Johnson is the first and leading question with the Republican managers at Washington, if they have not virtually agreed upon the aforesaid compromise between him and Stanton and Cameron.

Republican War Upon the Memory of Mr. Lincoln.

From the N. Y. World.

We propose to show that the frothy venom which the Republicans are daily spitting at President Johnson, defiles his predecessor equally with himself. We shall thus expose the hypocrisy of pretending to venerate Mr. Lincoln as a political saint and martyred patriot, by the same persons who cry down Mr. Johnson as a renegade and traitor.

In performing this duty, we shall not affect for Mr. Lincoln any veneration which we do not feel. We will frankly say that we have no sympathy, nor much patience, with the Republican cant of always calling him "our martyred President." Mr. Lincoln's character is neither better nor worse from the fact that he died by assassination. We would no more canonize Abraham Lincoln than we would old John Brown, although Lincoln was every way a more estimable man than Brown. The fact that one was killed by an assassin and the other by a hangman, makes neither of them a political saint. Both are to be judged by what they respectively did before their tragical ends. John Brown was a felon, and deservedly met a felon's fate. He indeed differed from a common felon, in not acting from a common felon's motives. But this is true of Wilkes Booth. Mr. Lincoln resembled neither of these criminal enthusiasts, except in the circumstance that he did not die a natural death; but the fact that he was cut off by violence should not in any degree alter our estimate of his character. To call him a martyr is absurd; the essence of martyrdom being a voluntary sacrifice of life in attestation of the sufferer's convictions.

But Mr. Lincoln, though no saint nor much of a statesman, was a man of good impulses, fair intentions, and more than ordinary probity. The make of his mind, and all his habits of thought, were averse to sophistry and chicanery; and this intellectual fairness, which we do not know that anybody ever denied him, relieves him, and ought to redeem his successor, who treads in his footsteps, from the imputation of perversely adopting a policy for which there is no warrant in the Constitution. Every shaft aimed at President Johnson passes directly through the body of Abraham Lincoln.

In the first place (to begin with the consideration which lies at the core of the controversy), Mr. Lincoln believed that the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress never lapsed at all during the Rebellion, and that it remained perfect whenever they should choose to exercise it. We could give many proofs of this, but we will formally present only one, as others will appear incidentally in the evidence we shall have occasion to bring forward in support of another position. In December, 1862, Fernando Wood wrote a letter to the President, stating that he had intelligence from Richmond that the Rebels were ready to send Representatives to Congress, provided the President by an amnesty would shield them from the penalties of treason. Mr. Lincoln, in his reply, expressed doubts, or rather a disbelief, of the authenticity of Mr. Wood's information, but was willing to grant an amnesty if he could be convinced that the States wished to resume their places in Congress. "I do not think it would be proper," he continued, "now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. *My belief is that they already know it;* and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally." The right of the States to resume their representation in Congress was so incontestable, and the interest of the United States in allowing them to exercise that right so obvious, that Mr. Lincoln thought the Southern people might know it without any special assurances from him. Although we promised to give only one documentary proof on this head, another occurs to us of such general notoriety that we can recall it by a mere allusion, without the tediousness of quotation. France, at a later stage of the war, tendered her good offices as a mediator between the Federal Government and the revolted States. Our Government rejected the proffer, and the Secretary of State, by President Lincoln's direction, stated in the reply that seats in Congress awaited the Southern States whenever they chose to occupy them, and that discussion and adjustment between the parties, in that arena, was preferable to any form of mediation.

We now proceed to state the views of President Lincoln on the other great point in controversy—the organization of the State Governments. The Republicans contend that it is a usurpation on the part of the President to pretend that this can be done without Congressional authorization. If this be so, President Lincoln was just as much a usurper as President Johnson. The proofs, as of the other point, are conspicuous; but the obstreperous din which is kept up about President Johnson's usurpation is causing them to slide into forgetfulness. In his annual message in December, 1863, Mr. Lincoln informed Congress of a plan of reconstruction which he had adopted, and was about to offer to the South; and without awaiting, or even asking, any action of Congress thereupon, he published a reconstruction proclamation on the same day he sent in the message. He sought no advice, but only told Congress what he had decided to do, and put his resolution in practice before they had time to protest, or even to consider the subject. He forthwith set the machinery of reconstruction at work in Louisiana and Arkansas, and he encouraged reconstruction by another method in Tennessee, independently of any action by Congress. He regarded this as no usurpation, because the right of the States to organize republican governments and send Senators and Representatives, was not derived from Congress but from the Constitution. There was needed no permissive law to enable them to exercise an irrepealable constitutional right. Mr. Lincoln proposed his plan only as a suggestion to the States; he encouraged a different mode of proceeding in Tennessee; and he professed a willingness to countenance any plan which the people of the States might adopt to accomplish the same end of restoring the States to their Federal relations.

It may be said that President Johnson differs from his predecessor in adhering to his own plan after Congress has taken its stand in favor of another policy. But this would be said in the face of evidence. It is a matter of history that Congress disliked, and attempted to upset, President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction; that it rejected the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana and Arkansas; that it passed a bill directing a different method of reconstruction; and that President Lincoln nevertheless stood by his own ideas. He did not veto the bill, because he received it only three hours before Congress adjourned. But he was not content to defeat it by silently witholding his signature. He took the unusual, the unexampled course of publishing a proclamation against it. He refused to sign it, he said, not because it might not be a good enough plan for any State choosing to adopt it, but because it contravened his own, under which some progress had been made, and he thought it inexpedient that the work should be undone; and because he thought it wrong to impose any rigid unvarying plan in a matter which, by the Constitution, depends upon the voluntary action of the States.

We have thus demonstrated that, on the reconstruction question, Mr. Johnson stands exactly in Mr. Lincoln's shoes; and that all the vituperative mud which is so prodigally flung at him sticks to the garments of his predecessor.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A good assortment of Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing on hand, with daily additions Remnant of last Winter's Stock, and all Spring Garments, much reduced in price to effect rapid closing sales.

SHAWLS.

Five Dollar Fall Woollen Square Shawls, some very stylish, entirely new designs.
Paisley Long Shawls, fine qualities, at low prices.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, $5·00, up to finest goods.
Misses' and Children's Shawls.

PLAID POPLINS.

All-wool, good quality, rich colorings, $1·00.
New Styles Plaid Poplins, in fine grades.
Children's Bright Plaids, wool, and silk and wool.
Plain Poplins, in the new colorings.
Poplin Alpacas, the new shades.
French Merinoes, Wool Delaines, etc.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Wool Delaines, single and double.
Black Poplins, in several qualities.
Black French Merinoes.
Black Tamise, some auction lots.
Black Alpacas, 40 cents, regularly up to $1·50.
Black and White Calicoes and Delaines.

CHINTZES.

English and French Wrapper Prints.
American Wrapper Prints.
8000 yards Calicoes, all good selections, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Styles of our prints are acknowledged unexceptionable. Prices right. 1 12 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES: GIRARD ROW.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,

8 22 thstulm NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 2 tf NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. H., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 6 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 2 6m] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $203 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal,
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
8 24 1m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE,"
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 80c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 14 PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Close of its Proceedings—The Ticket Complete—The Platform.

The Democratic County Convention continued to wind up its proceedings yesterday afternoon. The following ballots for Register of Wills were taken after the close of our report yesterday:—

	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Leech	53	62	110	178
Coxe	47	55	59	...
Fritz	55	63	70	69
Crawford	47	54	...	...
Alexander	45	...	...	...
Total	245	234	239	247

General W. H. Leech was then declared the nominee.

The following resolutions were presented by Charles W. Carrigal, Chairman of the Committee:—

The Democratic party of Philadelphia, in County Convention assembled, in presenting to their fellow-citizens the unexceptionable ticket this day nominated do hereby resolve:

1. That they have an abiding confidence in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the American people.

2. That the most infamous and dangerous heresy, and one fatal to the purity of the judiciary, is the assertion of the late Republican City Convention, "That the Supreme Court of the State should be in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people."

3. That repudiating a repudiator, and ignoring New England influence in Pennsylvania, we ask for Hon. George Sharswood the vote of every man who prefers financial honor to repudiation, a conscientious lawyer to a political judge, a Pennsylvania jurist to a Connecticut Radical.

4. We hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and in discharging our national obligations we maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

5. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. No State or combination of States have the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through their action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual.

6. The confession of Thaddeus Stevens, the driver of the Republican party, that the legislation of Congress necessarily and absolutely repudiated the Constitution, "outside of which all agreed they were acting," adds to the treason of usurpation the crime of perjury, and unless signally rebuked by the President and the people, will result in anarchy and ruin.

7. That it is the sense of the Democracy throughout the land, and nowhere more clearly than here in Philadelphia, where the Constitution was created, that if we are standing amidst its ruins, they are sacred ruins for us, and we will never pause, until by concurrent sympathy and action, we restore and build up in all its parts the Constitution radicalism boasts it has destroyed.

8. That it is the clear sense of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania that the contiguity of the great negro communities on our borders is dangerous to our peace—that suffrage is exclusively within the scope of State legislation, and that if Congress attempt to say who shall vote in Maryland, Kentucky, or Pennsylvania, States whose fidelity to the Union has never been questioned, it will be submitted to by none, but resisted by all.

9. That the suspension of Edwin M. Stanton was demanded, and is endorsed by all men who abhor a despot and detest a spy, and the President of the United States is justified in his expulsion by the unanimous concurrence of those who love national unity and respect individual rights.

10. That we will sustain and heartily co-operate with the President in his patriotic efforts for the protection of the Constitution, the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of liberties "inestimable to us and formidable to tyrants only."

11. That the passage, by the last Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania, of a law forcing negroes into passenger railway cars, notwithstanding the companies offered special cars for their accommodation, is but the prelude to a forced association with white citizens at the ballot-box and in the domestic circle, a political amalgamation and a social miscegenation which we utterly repudiate.

12. That the Democratic party is pledged so to revise both Federal and State legislation, as to put an end to fiscal imposition on the necessaries of life, and the interchange of commodities which enter into the domestic use of every family, and to modify or abrogate all laws which restrain the intercourse of friends, and the innocent amusement and recreation that in a busy world should be vouchsafed to toiling industry.

13. That the hypocrisy of the Republican party has its latest expression in the action of its late nominating conventions, where, with unusual promptness and decision, they spurned the soldier they once petted, from the list of their nominees.

14. That the action of the Democratic Conventions in presenting the names of gallant soldiers for the suffrages of the people, while it attests the sincerity of their professions, is likewise an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude due to the memory of the lamented dead and the services of the heroic living.

A letter was read at this stage of the proceedings from General McCullough, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Sir:—Having been placed in nomination yesterday by the Convention over which you preside, for the Sheriffalty of this county, I beg leave to withdraw my name. In doing so I desire to join in the almost unanimous expression of the people of this county in favor of the tried and true soldier, General Lyle.

Respectfully,
Gen. THOMAS McCULLOUGH.

A proposition was then made to go into a ballot for a candidate for the office of Sheriff. The motion was lost, and, on motion, General Lyle was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for that office.

As soon as quiet was restored, General Lyle was introduced, and made an address, thanking the Convention for the honor thus shown him, and pledging his influence and efforts for the advancement of the interests of the Democratic party. General Lyle, on taking his seat, received continued applause. He was followed by Messrs. Megary, Campbell, and others. The Convention then adjourned.

THE LATE SÆNGERFEST—PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS.—Yesterday afternoon a number of citizens, appreciating the efforts of the committee in charge of the Sængerfest, determined to convey to the parties concerned a testimonial of their regard. At 3 o'clock the party assembled at the rooms of the German Society, Seventh street, above Chesnut; there two magnificent watches, and five silver goblets were displayed. Upon one of the watches was inscribed:—"Testimonial to Prof. L. Engelke, Musical Director of the Tenth National Sængerfest, from citizens of Philadelphia. M. Richards Muckle, Lorenz Herbert, Joseph Knicke, Committee, July, 1867." A watch was also presented to J. Henry Camp, President of the Sængerfest. The silver goblets were presented as follows:—To L. Braun, Vice-President; M. Landenberger, Treasurer; H. G. Runkle, Recording Secretary; C. Marcus Bauman, Corresponding Secretary; Ernest Reistle, Financial Secretary.

When the company was assembled, Mr. Muckle introduced the recipients of the gifts, whereupon Mr. J. B. Nicholson made the presentation speech in a few pertinent remarks, returning the gratitude of each recipient.

On behalf of those receiving the watches and goblets Mr. Camp responded.

Mayor McMichael was called upon to respond to a toast. The Mayor said that he was glad to meet his German fellow-citizens at this time, and that among the happiest memories of his life would be the visit to the picnic of the Sængerfest, and that among all the incidents of his public life this would stand foremost. He asserted that he said not a word in the State House upon the reception of the singers that was not endorsed by the people at large. He had been a participant in their festivities, and knew that not a word could be said against them on the score of propriety and order. The Mayor concluded with an eloquent eulogy of the German as an important element in the composition of society.

General Patterson was called out. The General, in a humorous speech expressed his surprise that thirty or forty thousand people could meet together and pass the day without a row. He had been a witness of the harmony and union that characterized the grand picnic, and he confessed that he was surprised at the good order that prevailed. He hoped the Germans would continue to engraft upon American institutions the sports and amusements to which they were attached.

Speeches were also made by M. Richards Muckle, Theo. H. Vetterlein, Dr. Hein, Dr. Engle, and Mr. Camp.

CORONER'S CASE.—A hearing took place yesterday before the Coroner in the case of Edward Carney, who was run over by freight cars on the west end of Market street bridge on Tuesday afternoon.

Robert B. Liberson sworn—I cannot tell how the deceased came to be run over; he must have been on the car and have fallen off.

Morris Miller sworn—Reside in West Philadelphia; left there with the cars the day the accident occurred; in passing through the bridge heard a plank crack, and in looking around I found that the car had run off the track; I was told that the deceased was asleep on the car; he must have fallen from it; at the time of the accident I was on the front platform.

Several other witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.—Yesterday the Brooklyn steam corvette, twenty guns, arrived at this port in thirty-four days from Rio de Janeiro, after being absent from the United States nearly two years, during which time she has served as the flag ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Godon. The following is the list of the command of the squadron and staff:—Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, late commanding South Atlantic Squadron; Lieutenant Commander J. D. Marvin, Acting Fleet Captain; Master B. H. McCalla, Acting Fleet Lieutenant; Surgeon A. C. Gorgas, Fleet Surgeon; Paymaster George Plunket, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engineer, E. S. De Luce; First Lieutenant W. B. McKean, Fleet Marine Officer; Admiral's Secretary, G. E. Yardley.

The list of officers of the flagship Brooklyn runs as follows:—Captain, Thomas H. Patterson; Lieutenant Commanders, F. V. McNair, C. E. McKay, H. C. Tallman; Lieutenant, C. V. Gridley; Acting Master, George F. Winslow; Acting Ensigns, J. L. Vennard, A. W. Snow; Mate, R. G. Studley; Surgeon, A. C. Gorgas; Acting Surgeon, F. Ingram; Paymaster, George Plunkett; Chief Engineer, E. S. De Luce; First Assistant Engineers, L. R. Greene, U. W. Robis; Second Assistant Engineer, W. A. Mintzer; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. D. Thompson, E. C. Brooks, W. A. Bowie; First Lieutenant of Marines, William B. McKean; Admiral's Clerk, C. S. Whelen; Captain's Clerk, R. H. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, George Thompson; Boatswain, Charles Miller; Gunner, Felix Cassidy; Carpenter, Ebenezer Thomson; Sailmaker, John J. Stanford.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5:21 MOON RISES....10:59
SUN SETS....6:26 HIGH WATER....6:48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Southampton	Sept. 5
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Sept. 7
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 7
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Clara, Morgan, Bilboa, Merchant & Co.
Brig E. A. Milliken, Estes, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Washington, D. Cooper.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, ler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Nautilus, Jameson, 7 days from Rockland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 5 days from Alexandria, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sallie Veasey, Foster, 1 day from New Castle, with grain to J. Barrett.
Steamer Chester Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 2d instant.
Brig F. Foulke, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Potomac, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 31st ult.
Schrs C. B. McShain, Quigley; Cornelia, Carroll; and S. McDevitt, McDevitt, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 3d inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, and Vernal, Perry, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.
Schr Alexander, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 3d inst.
Schr Montevue, Content, hence, at Alexandria 3d instant.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schrs William and James, Cutler; Merchant, Lloyd; and Mary and Frances, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.
Schr Lady Adams, Heald, hence, at Warren 31st ult.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Protector, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 2d inst.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Fog Bell on West Quoddy Head Light Station will in future be sounded in foggy weather, instead of the Doboli trumpet, which has been discontinued.
Portland, Sept. 2, 1867.

The Lighthouse Board gives official information that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Hooper's Straits, in the Chesapeake Bay, to take the place of the lightvessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 14th inst.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

Information has been received from the U. S. Consul at Fayal, Azores, through the Department of State, that on June 1, 1867, a volcanic eruption occurred in the sea, about nine miles to the W. of the Island of Terceira, lat. 38 52 N., and lon. 27 38 W., and that the volcano was in action on the 6th of June, at the date of this report.

By authority of the Secretary of the Navy.
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Bureau of Navigation, Washington, July 20.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE AND PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER. MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE. HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 2thf

1867. FALL. 1867.
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
CLOAKINGS,
Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 1m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1]4p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FOURTH WEEK OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Act 1. Spectacular Opening Scene, at 8 o'clock.
Act 2. The Silver Cataract, at 9 o'clock.
Act 3. The Illuminated Fairy Fountain, at 9½.
Act 4. The Panorama of Athens, at 10.
Act 5. The Triple Transformation Scene — The Golden Vines and Refulgent Temples of Arcadia, at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in 5 acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Chairs secured six days in advance. 9 2

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS LADY TEAZLE,
supported by the full company.
NEW CANDIDATES AND OLD FAVORITES.
Concluding with the favorite Comedietta,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Miss Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Walcot, Messrs. Craig, Hemple, and Walcot.
Doors open ½ past 7; Curtain rises ½ to 8.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock.
JOSEPH M. MURPHY, Treasurer.
ON MONDAY, JULIA DEAN. 9 5 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THIS EVENING,
THE MAN OF MANY FACES.
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
ASSISTED BY MISS HELEN NASH,
In their Brilliant and Humorous Entertainment.
Mr. BURNETT will give Forty Phases of the
COMIC ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY,
as exhibited by him, for twenty years, in all the principal cities in this country and Europe.
ALF. BURNETT AS PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Secured Seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 9 2 6t

CONCERT HALL.
BLIND TOM,
The marvellous musical prodigy, for a short season, at the above Hall, commencing
MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Sept. 4 and 7, at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons; admission 25 cents.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street.
(One Door below Chesnut).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.
The commission is payable in stamps.
The following rates are allowed:—
On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.
All orders, etc., should be sent to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 13d2w mwf&s

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 22mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
125,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
16,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 150 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·50 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par. Market value... Cost, $1,030,522·00.	$1,070,289·75
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
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John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,421·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 2 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2o]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
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RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
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WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
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JOHN WURTZEBURG President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!
CENTURY TOBACCO,
IN TIN FOIL.
In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.
Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY.
On M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

The Platform and Nominations of the Democracy of Philadelphia.

THERE is a fable told us of Mercury, who, when Jupiter forbade the introduction into his court of any bull, constructed an animal by placing the head of a dog on the body of the interdicted beast, and tried to pass the nondescript off as one of the canine species. The Democracy seem to have learned the device of Mercury, and by their judicial action have sought to append to the minute "no-party movement" the gigantic bug of the Democracy, and pass Judge Ludlow off as the candidate of the Citizens' Convention. But as Jupiter wisely decided it hardly fair for an animal consisting of 900 pounds of beef and 20 pounds of dog to take the name of the twenty pounds, so the people of Philadelphia sensibly decide that a candidate supported by 48,000 Democrats and "3000 no-party men" should rather be called a Democratic nominee than, as Judge Ludlow himself expresses it, the candidate of "the members of the Bar and citizens without distinction of party;" for the *grand coup* attempted by the Convention of the opposition was to send Judge Ludlow forth as the unanimous choice of the people, and not of the Democracy. We think, however, it would simplify matters to call a bull a bull and a Democrat a Democrat. Now, the groundwork on which Judge Ludlow stands before the people is the resolutions adopted by the Convention which adjourned yesterday, and these resolutions, offered by Mr. Charles W. Carrigan, are unique in their way. In order to give full force to their consistency, it is well to remember that the records of Mr. Carrigan and Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham are identical. If Mr. Carrigan is inclined to deny it, then we will have to recall certain speeches delivered during the war, and still fresh in our memory. But we think Mr. Carrigan will save us the trouble of ransacking our dusty files. The first two resolutions mean nothing whatever. The next is a fit comment on the demand of the Democracy that the campaign should not be made a personal one, and that abuse of individuals should not be its policy. This has been harped upon by all the opposition journals, and we were thought audacious to reflect on Judges Sharswood's and Ludlow's character so far as to propose nominating candidates in opposition. Now let us read how the Democracy speaks of our nominee:—

"That, repudiating a repudiator, and ignoring New England influence in Pennsylvania, we ask for Hon. George Sharswood the vote of every man who prefers financial honor to repudiation, a conscientious lawyer to a political judge, a Pennsylvania jurist to a Connecticut radical."

And this, too, against a gentleman whose private character and past record are unimpeachable! Yet, if we refer in disparaging terms to the official actions of their candidate, there is a howl of fury at what is construed into "personalities." As Judge Williams came to this State at the mature age of 20, and is now past his prime, we may see how much New England influence abounds in his selection, and may wisely infer that, as that is all that can be found against him, he is well fitted for the post of Supreme Judge. Next, Mr. Stevens is called the "driver of the Republican party"—not an elegant mode of expression, but the one best calculated for the comprehension of the Democratic masses.

In the seventh resolution Mr. Carrigan sketches to himself the Democracy playing the part of Marius wandering amid the ruins of Carthage, and makes decidedly an effective picture:—

"That it is the sense of the Democracy throughout the land, and nowhere more clearly than here in Philadelphia, where the Constitution was created, that if we are standing amidst the ruins, they are sacred ruins for us, and we will never pause until, by concurrent sympathy and action, we restore and build up in all its parts the Constitution radicalism boasts it has destroyed."

As this effective piece of oratory rests on the truth of the little "if," we rather think that it is as applicable as O'Connor's calling the fish-woman a parallelogram. The President is endorsed, and the removal of Secretary Stanton commended in the ninth and tenth resolutions, Mr. Stanton being "abhorred as a despot and detested as a spy." The Republican party is declared to favor "political amalgamation and social miscegenation"—which the elegant denizens of the Fourth Ward and Bedford street "utterly repudiate." We are very glad to hear that the Democracy is opposed to these evils, for, judging from the sights visible in the Fourth Ward, we feared the views of that great party were not in favor of such hard dividing lines as we are assured by the Convention is their real sentiment.

But we will not continue to review all the empty platitudes to which the party give utterance. The last resolution is worthy of a passing notice. Carrigan desires to acknowledge "the debt of gratitude due to the memory of the lamented dead and the services of the heroic living" of "our gallant soldiers." Carrigan says this! Truly the world moves! Carrigan thanking the soldiers is a little too much even for the easy faith of the Democracy. And on this weak and silly, as well as false, platform, Judge Ludlow demands the votes of all our citizens without distinction of party. Those only who agree with Carrigan and Vallandigham can conscientiously accede to his demands.

Of the rest of the ticket nominated we have nothing to say, because we really know nothing about the greater part of them. Gen. Lyle has seen service, and were it not for his associations, would be a good citizen. As it is, he labors under the stigma of having been beaten last year for the place he wanted by General Owen.

Mr. Megary is an old stager in defeat, and will not mind it again. It is like pouring water on a duck's back for him to sustain failure. All the rest of the ticket have no recommendation for the Democracy except a very earnest desire to enjoy the good things of official life. The Senatorial District is divided so far as the faithful are concerned, Mr. Nagle and Mr. Donovan each claiming the nomination. As each of the gentlemen is a man of spirit, and will not be crowded out by his adversary, we anticipate a lively contest. The district is largely Democratic. Among the legislative nominations we notice a number of good old Democratic names. Thus we see McGinnis, McMullen, McNally, McCleery, Daily, and Michael Mullen. In view of their prefixes, we are doubtful whether it is not a Fenian circle, and not an American Legislature for an American State. But it is idle to expect figs from thistles. We can't expect American nominees from a party which relies for victory on an almost exclusively foreign vote.

Does Judge Sharswood Endorse the Democratic Platform?

WE see no reason to answer the question which stands as the title of this article otherwise than in the affirmative. A party, unless it be a mere *spoils* organization, held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," must have some basis of professed principles as its bond of union and its object of realization. And as men even of the same party cannot be supposed to think alike upon all topics, a platform is adopted as the authoritative exposition of party principles and of party belief. Until changed, it constitutes the *creed* of the party. It is entirely fair, therefore, to hold every member of a party as believing in the doctrines announced in the party platform, just as it is to hold the member of a church as assenting to the confession of faith of the body to which he belongs. Much more so is this the case with regard to a party candidate. When a party assembles in Convention, puts forth its platform as the authoritative declaration of its doctrines, and then nominates a candidate, that candidate, in accepting the nomination thus made, is held by every rule that obtains among gentlemen to endorse the platform, unless he specifically and publicly advertises the world to the contrary. For him to accept the nomination on a certain platform, and then, after his election, to discard its doctrines and its policy, so long as they remain the doctrines and policy of the party which elected him, would be political treachery of the basest kind. If he takes exception to certain portions of the platform, he must make that fact publicly known while he is a candidate, or he is guilty of gross *fraud* upon his supporters. In the absence of a formal and positive disclaimer, he is justly held to fully endorse the platform upon which he was nominated.

These principles of political ethics and responsibility are so universally recognized by all parties in our country, that we should not thus particularly advert to them and dwell upon them, were not the assertion put forth in some quarters, by the supporters of Judge Sharswood, *that he does not endorse the platform upon which he is running.* If he does not, he is perpetrating a fraud upon the party which nominated him. We have too much respect for him as a man to believe that he would do that. He is certainly not seeking an election on false pretenses. Obnoxious as the doctrines of the platform upon which he stands are to us, we would much rather support him as their acknowledged representative, than as a political trickster ostensibly running upon a platform whose principles he really did not accept. There is no public vice in this country that can compare with political *treachery.* All parties are obliged to trust their candidates. The genius of our institutions compels us to accept the professions of those men whom we nominate for office. He who accepts a nomination as the representative of a party organization, based upon a platform of avowed principles, and then when he is elevated to power betrays his party and abandons its principles, is the *basest* of scoundrels. We are at this time, in this country, suffering under the gravest of evils on account of just such treachery as this.

But we really see no cause to suppose that Judge Sharswood does not fully endorse the platform of the party convention which nominated him. He has accepted the nomination. He has made no public protest against the platform in any of its particulars. He is running as the Democratic candidate—their avowed standard-bearer. There is, therefore, no ground for supposing that he does not endorse the platform, except such ground as would at once impeach his personal character and render him unworthy the support of any party. Besides, the doctrines of that platform, especially those most obnoxious to Republicans, are those of which Judge Sharswood has long been an advocate. No doubt he honestly entertains them, and would do all that he could on the bench to give them effect. It is for this that he was nominated and is running. His advocacy of the dogma of State sovereignty is no new thing. He is a *veteran* in that cause. And, indeed, we do not see how the Democratic Convention that nominated him could have found a more appropriate candidate to represent the doctrines of the platform they adopted. He may truly be said to be the incarnation of that platform; and those who believe in it, and wish to see it become the ruling policy both in State and nation, may vote for Judge Sharswood with the fullest and most confident assurance that they are doing all that they possibly can to accomplish that end.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The last statement of the public debt shows a reduction of the aggregate debt of about $5,000,000, and that four millions of greenbacks have been retired from circulation during the past month. During the year ending August, 1867, the total debt has been reduced $125,000,000, and during the year previous nearly that amount, making a total reduction of $250,000,000 in two years. Facts are every day showing more clearly that the public debt is fully within the national control, and can easily be paid. Had the taxes on distilled spirits been faithfully collected last year, we might have reduced the debt by another $50,000,000.

WHO IS BINCKLEY?—This fellow Binckley, who is just now doing the heavy work of Mr. Johnson, in connection with the Attorney-General's office, is a mere adventurer, of whom the following record is given by a Washington writer:—

"Within ten years he has successively failed here as a portrait painter, the projector of a literary magazine, land office clerk, land officer, attorney and defender of blockade-runners, doctor, clerk in law office, 'local' on the *Chronicle*, editor of the *Intelligencer*, squatter on abandoned Rebel plantations in Virginia, editorial writer for a New York daily, the editor of which, on receiving his first articles, refused them, and wrote to ascertain if the man was crazy. Last of all he turned up in Mr. Stanbery's office and took a seat in the Cabinet on the day Mr. Stanton left."

EXPRESS SUITS DECIDED.—The most important one of the numerous vexatious suits that have been brought, in New York, against the Merchants' Union Express Company, has just been decided *in favor* of the Company. This will probably put a stop to the efforts of the old monopolies to break down competition through appeals to the Courts. Meanwhile the public will rejoice in the increased facilities for doing business.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Quarrel between General Grant and the President, Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There has surely been a quarrel of some character to-day, between the President and General Grant, but the exact nature of the matter is not publicly known, Grant continuing his customary reticence, and Johnson telling only those who are his friends, or, as he terms it, "those who support his policy." It appears that General Grant had a long interview with the President, and talked to him very plainly in regard to their respective duties as Government officers. It is given out as positive by General Steedman's friends that Grant will be removed in a few days.

As yet the President has not given form to the expected Amnesty proclamation, nor has he decided upon its details. The subject has not been formally considered in Cabinet, but it is probable that it will be discussed at the session of Friday next. It is certain that Mr. Johnson has determined upon issuing a General Amnesty proclamation within a short time, and unless he shall hereafter change his purpose the proclamation will include all who participated in the Rebellion save, probably, from 50 to 100 persons, against whom criminal charges of a heinous character are preferred, or cases in which it is alleged that the usages of warfare in civilized nations have been grossly violated.

The excited state of affairs has brought here large numbers of Democratic politicians, who swarm the lobbies of the White House, and applaud the President. In fact, the city is getting to have a lively look, and the hotels are doing a good business on the strength of Mr. Johnson's course. The prevailing topic of conversation to-night is the rumored serious rupture between the President and General Grant. The President's last proclamation has been much commented on, and everybody not inside the President's ring wants to know what it means. The White House lobby are jubilant. The President has recovered from his illness of the last few days, and expresses himself as "on the war-path again." He has been overwhelmed with letters of indorsement from the united Democracy of the country from Maine to Texas, especially Texas.

The President expects Hancock to come here before he assumes command of the Fifth District.

Mr. Johnson, who was again besieged to-day with clamors for changes in the Cabinet, replied that some changes would shortly take place, but his friends must not expect him to do everything at once. The general demand is that Seward shall be first deposed.

The President's Bulletin.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphs as follows:—

The Cabinet meeting to-day (Tuesday) was a protracted one, and the Amnesty Proclamation was again up for consideration. Most of the points were settled, and it may possibly be issued on Saturday morning next. As I said before, there will be but few exceptions made, and this is the only point yet open to settlement. The President insists upon going one step further than even the views of Secretary Seward. The other members of the Cabinet entirely concur with the Executive. General Grant was not present, for he had previously asked to be excused from attendance, as he did not wish to mix himself up in politics. It is understood, however, that he approves of the President's views, and stands by the principles he adopted in recommending General Lee's pardon.

Another proclamation, similar to the one issued to-day, will soon be put forth, but in much stronger terms, and taking much wider range. With it possibly may be published the correspondence between Generals Grant and Sickles, as showing the necessity for vigorous measures on the part of the Executive. The correspondence is withheld for the present, on the score of public policy.

"If Congress Ever Convenes."

Some days ago the confidential organ of the President in Washington published a communication from one of its readers and disciples, in which occurred the suggestive clause which we have used as a caption. The Missouri *Democrat* alludes to this threatening insinuation as follows:—

"'If Congress ever convenes!' It will convene, though the streets of Washington should run with blood. We trust it will not waste three days in performing a duty too long delayed. We trust that this long struggle may yet be ended peacefully, justly, and in accordance with law, by the removal of the only obstacle to a speedy and safe reconstruction. But it can no longer be denied that there is danger. Mr. Johnson has power to do mischief. His position is desperate. And if reconstruction should be defeated, so that new legislation and longer delay should be necessary; if new turmoil and strife should arise, with peril to the country, the responsibility will rest upon those who permitted this dangerous man to remain in the Presidential chair."

General Sheridan on the Presidency.

General Sheridan's home is at Somerset, Ohio. A writer in the *Advocate* of that town gives an account of the General's last visit to his family. The most interesting passage is the following:—

"Some of the company adverted to the fact that his name was growing up for the Presidency of the United States. He piquantly retorted:—'I am about as innocent of that as the other reports about falling in love with Southern ladies. I expect to live and die in the army. I have no aspirations for civil position. I believe I can discharge the executive duties of my present position, as I have succeeded in the command of both infantry and cavalry forces, finding new exigencies ever tapping new energies commensurate with new fields of labor within the army, but I love army life too well to seek its exchange for new and untried labors in civil life.'"

GIBRALTAR.—The resident population of Gibraltar, according to the last census, amounted to 15,462, exclusive of the military, the convicts, and aliens on temporary permits. The number of births among the resident population was 633, and there were 855 deaths. There are ten schools, in which are educated 1062 boys and 864 girls, besides seven regimental schools, which have upon their books 235 girls and 250 boys.

—Some one in Ohio has taken out a patent for a new mode of lighting cigars. The old way is good enough.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of Senators Sumner and Wilson and General Butler.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* has visited the above public men at their residences, and gathered their views on the topics of the day. According to this chronicler Senator Sumner, in speaking of General Grant as Secretary of War, said "there could be no military obligation on a general to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused, and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the Rebels. But while at the War Department Grant is, in a certain sense, what Lord Derby called himself the other day, 'a stop gag.' He at least prevents a Rebel from being thrust into the office." In regard to General Grant aiming for the Presidency, Mr. Sumner said "he did not know. Things looked that way. His friend, Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, speaks of him as a candidate." But Mr. Sumner had been insisting on irreversible guarantees. Our next President must be in himself an "irreversible guarantee!" Grant was uncertain. In regard to Mr. Johnson, Sumner said:—"With a person of ordinary sense and with a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed, and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is that Congress did not act accordingly long ago. Congress has hesitated in its duty towards the President, as it has in everything else. I have never doubted that the President would be impeached."

Senator Wilson said:—"The great mass of the Republican party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves impeachment." In regard to Grant, Wilson stated his opinion that he had taken his office of Secretary of War for the sole purpose of trying to do what good he can to the country. About the President, he said he "would go by fits and starts in carrying out any policy. In fact, he acts like a 'fellow on a bust,' who goes to sleep and wakes up, breaks things, and then goes to sleep again, and so on till he is sober. In my idea he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of passion and temper; and he is a disappointed man, because he really believed he was going to succeed. This has made him vindictive."

General Butler said Johnson lacks courage and capacity, and that impeachment is sure to come. General Butler said the danger lest he should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which he said he had so much cause, precluded him from forming an opinion about Grant.

Wendell Phillips on the Probable Resistance of the President to Impeachment.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

President Johnson has issued another proclamation. He affects to see "impediments," in the Carolinas. He does not specify, that we may know precisely what they are. Nor are there good reasons apparent for any proclamation at all at the present time. The greatest "impediment" is Mr. Johnson himself. We suspect this special parade of concern on his part about the "Constitution," "the authority of law," and the "integrity of the national Union" is intended, as the cry of "stop thief!" to blind the public as to his own treachery. That Johnson intends serious mischief we have no doubt. We are advised through trustworthy sources that he and his coterie are taking precautionary measures to so strengthen his position as to enable him to enter upon the experiment of resistance if Congress shall attempt to impeach and depose him from office. The conviction that impeachment is necessary, as we have urged for many months, is rapidly gaining ground. Senators who have hitherto been reticent on the subject now speak of it freely in private as both desirable and inevitable. We hear, from gentlemen eminent in official position and most advantageously situated for observation of Johnson's movements at Washington, that an open warfare between the President and Congress in the near future is by no means improbable. It is as a blind, the better to shield himself from close scrutiny, while maturing his treasonable schemes, we have no doubt, that the wordy proclamation just issued was put forth. Change a few indefinite lines about the Carolinas, and the same "whereases" and the body of the proclamation would suffice for his use a little later to either prevent the assembling of Congress, or for its dispersion, if it proceed to impeachment, as an unconstitutional body. He shifts from vetoes to proclamations. Another proclamation, extending a general amnesty to red-handed Rebels, it is said, is soon to be issued. No one understands better than the reckless usurper of the White House that this will be in defiance of the loyal people of the country. But one defiant step paves the way for another.

Thus far in his "new departure," commencing with Stanton's removal, Johnson has gained an easy victory over Grant, who was to be the people's hope in the absence of Congress. How far the Lieutenant-General will allow himself to serve as a subordinate instrument of a treasonable usurpation remains to be seen.

The period for choosing a successor to the Presidency is, in the regular course of events, rapidly approaching. But a prior question is the deposition of the besotted tyrant now in office. Both the Thirty-ninth and the Fortieth Congresses betrayed their trusts in their failure to remove him many months ago. Let the press, the pulpit, and popular conventions, with one voice, loudly demand of Congress that the impeachment and immediate deposition of Johnson from office be its first business on reassembling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4ptf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 4uthsst

IF PREDISPOSED TO BILIOUSNESS nothing is easier than to prevent this constitutional tendency from culminating in acute disease, by taking TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in small doses as an alterative. [9 3 tuths 3t
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26tf4p

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ed. Hanslick, Ambroise Thomas, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

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AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
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Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuta[4p

DELACROIX'S PROMISE IN 1822.—FRENCH in Six, Seven, or Eight months, without committing to memory or home studies of any kind whatever.
By practising my combinations of exercises deliberately throughout, under my immediate verbal elucidations, you shall, without any other application, acquire, in a reasonable time, a competent grammatical and colloquial use of the French language for all the purposes of business and social intercourse.
JUDGMENT IS THE AGENT OF ACQUISITION—MEMORY IS PASSIVE.
This non-memorizing practice was at first ridiculed as absurd, but my long-continued success in producing ready speakers and writers of French, in the time mentioned, has incontestably established the fact, that the habit of a foreign language, its grammar and all, is more clearly, more rapidly, and more permanently impressed by exciting the learner's judgment in the formation of idiomatic expressions from given ideas, than by endeavoring to task the memory with misapprehended rules, ready-made phrases, and misleading conjugations, etc., all of which, imperfectly recollected, impede the acquirement of the ready habit of expressing one's own ideas.
My course of practice is a complete idiomatic grammar of words and their proper uses; and as no time is wasted, the learner goes on clearly and effectively to the end, without any other thought of the matter than while with the teacher.
Learners of French who have been disappointed in the effects of memorizing methods, will find the clearly explained practice of Mr. DELACROIX'S Course amply sufficient in itself to impress a rational habit of more of the Language, for their own ideas, than is usually the result of thrice the time devoted to the study of books in common use. Beginners enter at any time.
Applicants are requested to call between 12 and 4 o'clock, at the French Study, No. 925 FILBERT Street. 1t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$207 75	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$231 50	do.	do.	5-20s o 1862.
$189 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$262 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$178 25	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 25	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85 25	do.	do.	5 % cent. 10-40s.
$204 00	do.	do	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$179 15	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$179 15	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 30 tuthsfim DE HAVEN & BRO.

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to
PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix,
No. 624 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 th6t*

PERSONAL.—I HEREBY FORBID ANY one trusting my son, JOHN F. BLUNDIN, as he is doing no business for me, and I will not be responsible for any debts of his contraction.
Phila., Sept. 5, 1867. [9 4 3t*] M. BLUNDIN

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued.
9 2 D. F. MUNDY, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS.
PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING
OF OUR NEW
FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1,
We propose to close out the whole of our
SURPLUS STOCK
AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL PRICES, THUS:
250 CLOAKS AT $5, FORMERLY $12 TO $15.
250 CLOAKS AT $7, FORMERLY $14 TO $20.
250 CLOAKS AT $10, FORMERLY $18 TO $24.
OPERA CLOAKS,
MATINEE CLOAKS,
BREAKFAST CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
At a corresponding reduction from former prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
9 3 3t4p NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
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Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
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9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

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Opened This Morning
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILKS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
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FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND DELAINES,
All for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. 9 3 tuths3t4p

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ANOTHER INVOICE
JET JEWELRY.
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8 20 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.
JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuthsstp PHILADELPHIA.

The Royal Insurance Company

Is deservedly among the foremost of those remarkably successful joint-stock enterprises of which Liverpool is proverbially proud. All great, cautious, well-conducted insurance establishments in particular, may be regarded as fulfilling most useful and invaluable functions, not only in this country, but more or less throughout our magnificent colonies and depencies, if not throughout the world. But it is the rare fortune of few of them steadily to achieve such a height of prosperity and stability as the "Royal" has attained to within the comparatively short period of twenty-two years from its formation, notwithstanding the unparalleled monetary pressure of last year, and the consequent commercial depression under which the entire commercial world still suffers—above all, notwithstanding the long and trying period of over three years, during which fires have been much more numerous than in any former like period, and consequently have involved a larger amount of losses to the entire body of insurance companies—notwithstanding all these exceptional drawbacks, we say, the prudently managed "Royal" remains proudly pre-eminent—a great and durable monument of commercial stability and financial *security*.

On looking at the "Report" which was presented at its annual meeting yesterday, we find that, with one exception, no other insurance establishment in the three kingdoms has paid the same increase of fire duty to Government as the "Royal" has paid for the past year. In other aspects, also, which are perhaps best glanced at under their several heads, we find most gratifying features which are not merely negatively, but positively encouraging. It is a proud spectacle to behold a large insurance establishment not only passing substantially unscathed through a period of unusual losses to all insurance companies and of peculiar disaster to not a few, and not only retaining public confidence unshaken and undiminished, but positively increasing its business year after year until its ratio of progressiveness seems to surmount all momentary obstacles, and to flow naturally onwards like a majestic flood-tide.

The gradual increase in Premiums on its Fire Business, even during an interregnum of extraordinary commercial stagnation, is especially noteworthy. Within the last five years that annual increase has gone on from £300,690 in the year 1862 to as much as £447,271 in the year 1866.

Equally, if not still more satisfactory is the life branch of its business—in spite of the habitual and extreme caution which is experienced in accepting none but healthy lives. It will be seen that, notwithstanding a temporary lull in life assurances during the depression of the last few months, in the years 1865 and 1866 additional life assurances have been effected with the Royal to the extent of £1,748,571, being positively more within that couple of years than during the whole quinquennial period ending with 1850. The "Report" refers with peculiar satisfaction to the encouraging circumstance that in the last "Actuarial Report" of probable increase to the life and annuity funds of one million sterling in ten years, or £100,000 annually, has been largely exceeded. That actual increase in the past year has been £124,165, making the total sums now invested on life account £898,746.

On the one hand, then, it needs but intelligently to examine the present "Report" to ascertain that the increase in its life business is self-evident and highly satisfactory—quite as self-evident as is the large increase in its fire business. On the other hand, when we remember that within some half-dozen years or less upwards of 300 new insurance concerns have been speculatively started, and that most of them soon came to grief, while some few of them only saved themselves from total ruin by timely amalgamations with old-established companies—we may say, that we may now take for granted that, whatever form joint-stock "manias" may [next assume, *speculation* most assuredly won't run in the line of new Insurance Companies. Like the man in the parable, who had tasted both old wine and new, and had no desire for the latter, all the intelligent and prudent portion of the public practically and overwhelmingly proclaim "the old better."—*From Liverpool Mail, August* 10, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICS IN MCMULLIN'S DOMAIN — THE "ALDERMAN" IS REPUDIATED BY RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS.—The pranks of "Alderman" William McMullin have of late become unbearable, even to adherents of the Democratic party in the Fourth Ward. Therefore, when it came to pass that the dutiful adherents of the "Alderman" assembled in convention on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of going through the little ceremony of again placing their leader in nomination for official honors, the more respectable Democrats of the Ward washed their hands of the business by holding a convention of their own. This body assembled at the house of Adam Basher, on Passyunk road, below Shippen street, and, by a unanimous vote, nominated Mr. Thomas Moran, of the Seventh Precinct, as a candidate for the position of Alderman. It is a matter of surprise that the proceedings of the opposition convention were not interrupted by the apparition of sundry "Democrats," arrayed in bowie-knives and pistols; but they were fortunately to meet and depart in peace, after giving the respectable residents of the Ward an opportunity to redeem their character, by repudiating McMullin at the next election.

THE NEW STEAMER.—This morning the parade of the Fame Hose Company, No. 1, of Wilmington, made an exceedingly fine appearance. The members of the company were many in number, and were preceded by an excellent band, and followed by a beautiful steamer, large, powerful, gracefully proportioned, highly burnished, and bearing the name "Fame, No. 1." This company, ranking in the highest class in Wilmington, was formerly but a hose company in fact, but having raised the wherewithal by public aid and subscriptions, they determined to possess a steamer. A contract was at once made with Mr. Houpt, of this city, for a steamer of the highest order, which resulted in the production of the fine fire apparatus displayed this morning.

The reception of the Wilmington company, and in fact the supervision of the construction of the new steamer, was by the Western Hose Company of this city. We hope that the steamer may practically uphold the wide-spread and well-earned reputation of Philadelphia manufacturers.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—Last evening, in the lower portion of the city, our attention was attracted by some really excellent vocal music. Proceeding in the direction of Ninth and Lombard streets, we observed a trio of young men who were rendering with a great deal of pathos some excellent selections. Usually the glee clubs which we have had the misfortune to hear in the "wee sma' hours" are guilty of making the night most hideous. The above trio, however, were quite an exception, and we listened to their excellent rendition of "Larboard Watch" and "Feast of Roses" with the utmost pleasure. One of the young men with a fine (en-Dearing) baritone voice, gave that oft-attempted, but generally very much abused air, "Beautiful Dreamer," in a creditable manner.

THE "UNTERRIFIED" — AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE — HOW SEATS WERE "CONTESTED" IN THE THIRD DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Convention which was held on Tuesday, at Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for State Senator from the Third District, was almost, if not quite, a disgrace to the city. The Convention itself was well enough in its way; but its assembling was the occasion of a gathering in and about the building that was anything but creditable to the party to which the crowd belonged. These hangers-on busied themselves in two ways—they imbibed an immense amount of bad liquor, and did an immense amount of electioneering. As a specimen of the manner in which the latter business was conducted, it may be mentioned that, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, some fifty enthusiastic admirers of Captain Donovan arrived on the ground, and proceeded without delay to force upon the attention of the Convention the merits of their favorite candidate for the nomination. Their way of going about this was exceedingly simple and Democratic. The Convention was sitting with closed doors, in a room on the third floor of the building, access to which was gained by a narrow winding stairway. Up this crooked passage the "unterrified" Democracy made their way, with jamming, pushing, and squeezing, shouting at the top of their husky voices, "Hooray for Capt'n Donovan!" When they gained the top of the stairway they found the space rather restricted for their operations, but, nothing daunted by mere physical impossibilities, they rushed headlong forward, clambering over bannisters and railings, and packing themselves together as figs are packed in a box. The shouting still continued, and was at this point diversified by sundry imprecations not fit for print. By-and-by the door was burst open, and there was an excellent prospect of breaking up the Convention within. But, fortunately, this building has been used by a military organization for drilling purposes, and a quantity of arms were stored therein. The delegates seized upon these, and at the point of the bayonet the interlopers were gallantly repelled. A squad of policemen then took possession of the stairway, and the Convention was enabled to complete its labors in peace.

As has already been stated, a great portion of the day was taken up by the Convention in settling the question of contested seats. Timothy Heenan, attended the Convention as a delegate from the Eighth Division of the Fifth Ward. To his presence a decided objection was raised by William P. Belton, who at present lodges in the Fourth Division of the same ward. On the 3d of September Belton made an affidavit before Alderman Morrow, in which he alleged that the Executive Committee and Judges of Election of the Eighth Precinct made out a fraudulent enrolment, for the purpose of securing the election as a delegate of a notorious character, who is described by several epithets which we do not care to print. Armed with this, Belton attended the Convention, with the result as given below in his own language. On his complaint, last evening, warrants were issued for the arrest of Joseph Tatem, Timothy Heenan, and James Stewart, who were consigned to quarters in the Union Street Station House during the night. This morning they were brought before Alderman Morrow for a hearing, Belton appearing as a witness against them. Mr. Belton presented a very dilapidated appearance, one of his eyes being almost closed, and both of them and their surroundings very much inflamed. His head and arms also showed the marks of several hard knocks which he had received in the course of his political canvass.

The testimony of William P Belton, before Alderman Morrow, was substantially as follows:—

"When I went up there to contest the seat of Tim Heenan, from the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, I went into the hall; it was packed with notorious bounty-jumpers, whom I knew by being a commercial traveller, and making their acquaintance at White River Junction, Boston, New Haven, and Worcester; the moment I entered the room one of them came over to me, with a knife up his sleeve, and told me he would cut my —— out if I didn't leave immediately; the Convention was called to order by a notorious Bowery rough, well known as 'Puffer Moore's Sub.'

"A recess was ordered for the purpose of making out an alphabetical list. During the recess, these bounty-jumpers followed me around the hall, threatening that they would kill me, if I went up stairs. Jim Stewart called Heenan, who was there with several others, away, and they dodged me around the hall. When I reached the head of the stairs, Stewart put his hands on my hips, and asked me, 'Ain't you fixed?' I said, 'No, Jim, I am not; we will be all friends to-morrow.' Stewart then said, 'Go at him, Heenan.' He attacked me, and we had a fight. Joe Tatem, a Custom House officer, out with a black-jack or revolver, and struck me in the face. After Tatem struck me, Heenan got his finger in my eye, and tried to gouge it out. I was then knocked down and stamped upon in the face. My reasons for going into the Convention are set forth in the affidavit (referred to above)."

Alderman Morrow then required Joseph Tatem, Timothy Heenan, and James Stewart to give bail in $1500 to appear at Court.

It is proper to state that another version of the affair, as picked up on the street, shows a state of things materially different from the above. It is alleged that Belton, the "commercial traveller," mounted a table and commenced to harangue the crowd, applying to them the most odious epithets at his command; whereupon his hearers took umbrage, and proceeded to pound and pummel him until his face was sadly disfigured, and his body covered with bruises. We give both versions of this disreputable affair, and our readers can believe as much of either as they choose.

MADE OFF WITH A SNUFF-BOX.—Mr. Burkhardt had taken out his snuff-box, sneezed three times consecutively, and then dozed off into somnolency in his saloon, No. 406 New Market street, last evening, when he was awakened by a shuffling sound, and saw disappearing through the door two individuals and a four gallon demijohn of gin. He started, hallooed, and called lustily, when the thieves dropped their plunder and turned their undivided attention to getting away as fast as possible. Mr. Burkhardt found the demijohn, but in an entirely demolished condition, while its contents, which would have given renewed strength and ecstacy to its votaries, was running into the gutter. The silver snuff-box, too, was gone, but was recovered this morning at a pawnbroker's shop. The thieves were arrested, and gave their names as Henry Stickney and Henry Ogle. Alderman Toland committed them in default of bail.

HAD NO LICENSE.—Arthur Mullin to-day had a hearing before Commissioner Phillips on a charge of distilling without a license. When the officer was seen nearing the place, on American street, it is said that the defendant extinguished the fires under the boiling apparatus. This action was considered cause for an arrest. He was held in bail to answer.

THREATENING TO DEMOLISH.—Bryan Truly was arrested on charge of threatening to destroy the contents and eclipse the owner of a saloon at Second and Dock streets, named Myers Recorder Enes held him to keep the peace.

CRUELLY BEATING A HORSE caused the arrest of John Sharp, at Poplar street wharf. Alderman Eggleton committed him in default of $500 bail.

AN OWNER is wanted for a mule and huckster cart now at the Second District Station, Lieutenant Hampton.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck. Selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close our stock at very low prices.*

GOOD NEWS!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Continental, have just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.
Particular attention given to customer work.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
First Class Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dizziness—Headache. Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines? Sold by all Druggists.

READ THEM OVER.—As the time is drawing near, we publish again a list of some of the most valuable of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed on the 25th instant, among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute. The first present is worth forty thousand dollars; the second, twenty thousand dollars; the third, eighteen thousand dollars; the fourth, ten thousand dollars; the fifth, five thousand dollars; the sixth consists of two worth twenty-five hundred dollars each. The remainder are valued as follows:—Two at fifteen thousand dollars each; one at ten thousand dollars; four at five thousand dollars each; two at three thousand dollars each; three at one thousand dollars each; twenty at five hundred dollars each; ten at three hundred dollars each; three at two hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty at two hundred and twenty-five dollars each; fifty at two hundred dollars each; fifty at one hundred and seventy-five dollars each; one hundred and ten at one hundred dollars each; twenty at seventy-five dollars each; ten at fifty dollars each, and numerous other articles of use and value amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars. One of the above presents is guaranteed with each share of stock, which is sold at $1 per share. Each share at the time of purchase is accompanied with a handsome steel-plate engraving. There are eight different engravings from which to select. They are on exhibition day and evening, at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS.—The French confiseurs have reached such perfection in the manufacture of chocolate confections as to render them as generally acceptable at the *fete de famille* as in the *salon de manger*. Mr. Stephen F. Whitman, whose Confectionery Establishment is at No. 1210 Market street, is now preparing the most varied and perfect list of chocolate confections in this country—all from the most approved recipes of the Paris confiseurs. His cream chocolates, chocolate drops, and bonbons are already famous, and his dessert chocolate confections are destined to attain as great a popularity. Mr. Whitman is now prepared to supply all of the preparations of chocolate, in large or small quantities, at the shortest notice. A visit to his establishment, at No. 1210 Market street, should be made by every dealer and consumer.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

CAPE MAY.—The COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape Island will receive guests until Monday, Sept. 9. With fine weather and excellent bathing, persons wishing to spend a few days at the seashore could not select a more pleasant season than the first two weeks in September.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PHOTO-MINIATURES made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, have won golden opinions from all people for their excellence. Price only $1·00.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
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McINTIRE & BROTHER,
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JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Men' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

McLACHLIN—EVANS.—July 25, 1867, by the Rev. William B. Wood, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, Mr. LEWIS T. McLACHLIN and Miss ELLA JANE EVANS, both of this city.

MOORE—BEAR.—On the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Ruth, Mr. JOHN MOORE to Miss CLARA BEAR, all of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the morning of the 5th instant, WILLIE F., infant son of John and Kate V. Campbell.

DE YOUNG.—On the morning of the 3d instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, William W. Caldwell, ISAAC R. DE YOUNG, aged 71 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 536 N. Thirty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN—On the 5th instant, CONSTANTINE McLAUGHLIN, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Green street, below Third, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MATTSON.—On Fifth-day morning, the 5th instant, CATHERINE L., widow of the late Charles H. Mattson, in the 42d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2013 Wallace street.

SCHLATER.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, CASPER U. SCHLATER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., and brothers of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 N. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WALKER.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, FRANK WALKER, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 919 Market street, on Friday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock. Remains to be taken by 2 o'clock train to Massachusetts for interment.

FINE IVORY, TEA AND DINNER KNIVES, with plain or plated blades, and those with the almost indestructible Hard Rubber Handle, or of Horn, Bone, Ebony, and Cocoa. Also, Beef and Game Carvers, and Table Steels.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins, and the Corn Wisconsin Cakes, which agree with most dyspeptics, are furnished to purchasers of the pans.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHEN USING AN ORDINARY GRATER for making Corn Fritters, etc., the hulls are grated up and mixed with the pulp of the green corn: but the Patent Grater scrapes out the pulp from the hulls, and leaves them attached to the cob. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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THIRD EDITION

NORTH CAROLINA DISPUTE.

Gen. Sickles' Letter to Gen. Grant

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Permission has been given for the publication of General Sickles' letter to General Grant on the subject of the controversy in North Carolina. It is dated the 30th of August, and was written before the Acting Attorney-General's opinion (on which the President removed General Sickles) appeared, which was on the 2d instant, yet it may be considered as an answer to Mr. Binckley's communication.

General Sickles, in compliance with General Grant's instructions of August 24, reported the facts and considerations bearing upon the questions which had arisen in North Carolina between the civil and military authorities. He says:—

Early in the present month a communication was received from the Marshal for the District of North Carolina, dated July 30, 1867, informing me that Col. Frank, commanding the military post of Wilmington, had forbidden the enforcement of an execution issued at the June term in the United States Circuit Court. The communication, although exceptional in tone and matter, was referred to the Post Commander for report. Colonel Frank himself, about the same time, reported that he had temporarily suspended the proceedings of the Deputy Marshal, assigning as a reason for his action that the enforcement of the execution was believed to be in violation of paragraph 2, General Order No. 10. This action of Colonel Frank was approved, and he was directed to report all the facts of the case, when further instructions would be sent to him.

On the 17th inst., Colonel Frank having reported that the Marshal was proceeding to enforce his process, the following communication on the subject was on the same day addressed to the headquarters of the army:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.—The commanding officer at Wilmington reports to me this morning that the United States Marshal for North Carolina is instructed by the Attorney-General to enforce immediately all executions of the United States Courts, and to report the names of persons offering obstructions, with a view to proceed against them under the criminal laws of the United States, and asks for instructions.

I caused the commanding officer to be informed that, on receipt of the report, he has been ordered to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions, and that, meanwhile, he will not permit the orders or decrees or any court to be enforced in violation of existing military orders. These threats of the Attorney-General, repeated by the Marshal, are foreshadowed in a false and scandalous article on this subject, published, it seems, not without authority, in the *National Intelligencer* of Monday last, and to which I respectfully invite attention. I will remark that the question now raised in the matter is not new. Last July the United States Court in South Carolina ordered me to surrender four citizens under sentence of death for the murder of three soldiers of the garrison at Anderson Court House. I refused, and the Court ordered the Marshal to arrest me. The case having been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, the Secretary of War instructed me not to give up the prisoners, not to submit to arrest, but to take into custody any and all persons attempting either.

The President afterwards commuted the sentence of these men to imprisonment for life, when they were sent to Fort Delaware, and there discharged by a Judge of the United States District Court.

If the United States Courts in Rebel States be allowed to contest the military authorities the execution of the Reconstruction acts will, for obvious reasons, soon become impracticable. Some of these courts will begin by declaring these acts of Congress void.

(Signed) D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General Commanding.

On the same day the following reply was received from the General-in-Chief:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1867.—Major-General Sickles, Commanding, etc.—Your despatch of this date received. Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my despatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

The instructions contained in the foregoing telegram have been observed. No communication from the President on this subject has been received by me.

Major-General Sickles transmits copies of the several reports and communications on this subject from the Post Commander at Wilmington, the last of which, dated August 28th, was received on the 29th, also a copy of a letter addressed to General Sickles by Mr. Goodloe, Marshal of North Carolina. These papers having been referred to Colonel Denuis, the Judge Advocate of the district, for his examination and remarks, General Sickles invites attention to his carefully considered and, as he says, able discussion of the law and judicial precedents bearing on the case, which is also inclosed.

The occasion for the promulgation of General Orders No. 10, of April 11th, is briefly set forth in the order itself, which General Sickles gives, and which has already been published.

He adds:—It is proper to remark, in passing, that this order, which was one of the earliest issued by me, after assuming this command, was at the time of its promulgation duly forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the information of the proper authority. The order has been in force for nearly five months, without any official intimation that its provisions were disapproved. The charge that I have made an issue with the Supreme Court, and have set at defiance its decrees, is utterly unfounded.

If a subordinate functionary of a Court of the United States, whether for his own purposes or those of any other person, chooses to exercise his functions that either he must be controlled or else the military authority established by Congress over these States is to be defied by him, and thus held up to contempt, the issue is made up ostensibly with a military commander, but in fact with the Congress of the United States. The military authority in these States is the creation of Congress. The military force in these States is there to execute the laws Congress has passed. The modes and the agencies now provided and employed to execute the purposes of Congress have been approved by Congress.

The authority given has been confirmed, and the discretion by which the authority was controlled has been enlarged. It would be in vain to charge me with a want of proper respect to the judicial department of the Government, when to the utmost possible limit to which I could go I have exhibited that deference and respect to it which I felt that it became all persons in authority to exhibit. I have responded here, in my official capacity, to the summons of the Courts of the United States.

I have, when required respectfully presented for its consideration the causes and the grounds of my official conduct, and when its order was made to attach my person, and commit me to the jail. I was told from the only source through which I could learn the wishes of the President, not to submit to the arrest, but to arrest those who should attempt to arrest me, through the order of the Court for disobedience to which I was thus threatened, commanded me to deliver certain prisoners, who had been tried and condemned for the murder of Union soldiers under circumstances of great aggravation and atrocity; but the President himself, by military order, subsequently directed the removal of the same prisoners from the jurisdiction of the United States Court for South Carolina.

The complaint now made is that I have forbidden the execution of the process of the Courts of the United States in North Carolina, and have thus set myself above the law of the land. If it had been fairly said that I entertained the opinion that the same reasons of public policy which constrained me to determine the time and manner in which collections of debts should be enforced in the State courts, should equally guide me in the exercise of a just and necessary discretion in like cases in all the courts in this military district, my position would have been truly stated. For I do firmly believe that Congress, intending to secure the restoration of the States to the Union, made all other considerations subsidiary to the accomplishment of the end. I do not believe that the process of the Courts of the United States should override and set aside the order Congress has empowered me to make for the execution of its measures. If it was further said as it might be truly, and should be said, that I had never received directly or indirectly any intimation that my superiors in authority dissered with me in this opinion, or desired the measures taking in furtherance of it modified, many existing apprehensions as my conduct and motives would be corrected.

After further remarks, General Sickles says:—"While proceedings in the courts of these States, for causes of action arising during the Rebellion, are stayed, once open wide the doors of the United States Courts in this military district for such litigation, and who will mark the limit to fraud and perjury, provoked by cupidity, which will be invoked to secure the jurisdiction of the Federal tribunals? The citizen of North Carolina, whose debtor is in North Carolina, has no remedy but in the Courts of that State. The citizens of South Carolina, having with each other the same relation, are restricted also as to their power.

In the recovery of whatever these citizens of the same States respectively claim against citizens of the same States, they must wait for a certain specified time in some cases, and in others until a loyal and legal State Government is established. But one citizen of Virginia crosses that line and sues the citizen of North Carolina in the Courts of the United States for that State, and the citizen of Georgia comes into the courts of the United States for South Carolina and does the same. It is contended that the military authority is made by Congress supreme, if not exclusive, in regard to the people of these two States within their respective territorial limits. If persons, under the same military government in their respective States, would cease to be so in either, by crossing into the limits of the other, I may ask what opinion can be had of the consistency with which the power of the Government is thus exercised? What effect it must produce upon the people of these States is too plain to be discussed.

General Sickles in a subsequent part of his letter, says:—"The circumstances which led to the promulgating of General Order No. 10 have been already briefly mentioned. There was presented a population everywhere impoverished, and in many counties threatened with starvation. With the reopening of the civil tribunals, suits were commenced in numbers far exceeding any that had ever been known. When forced to execution, final process was carried to its last and harshest extent, without mercy.

The cultivation of the soil, from which alone present support or future success could be derived, was about to be abandoned because he who would undertake its tillage felt that it was uncertain if he would be allowed to hold his lands till his crops were made, and that if he did make his crops, he yielded his labor to another, who would take the proceeds from his family without remorse. In all the departments of labor the same feeling of despair was predominant. Thus driven to desperation, disorder had been manifested; violence was threatened to the civil courts and civil officers; the public peace was exposed to imminent peril, and a state of anarchy was impending that would have required for its suppression the sternest exercise of military power. To avert this unhappy condition, the evidence of which multiplied around me, I felt it due to the humanity essential to the attainment of the objects for which I had been invested with office and command, and in accordance with the just expectations of the Government, whose agent and officer I was, to exercise the power and use the authority with which I had been clothed, if beyond my own convictions of duty, other considerations were required, I had them in the application of the Governor of South Carolina, and of leading men from all parts of the Carolinas, who solicited the interposition of my authority in the manner indicated for the purpose of giving peace and repose to communities, tranquility and order to society, and the means of living to the population. Nor do I know, after frequent and careful reviews of what was then done, by what conduct I should even justly have provoked and deserved the censure of the Government than "if having power to prevent it, I had allowed the multiplication by thousands of those who were then with difficulty fed, and kept alive by the charity of the Government. Under such circumstances I did interpose my authority, and to this extent only did I go:—First, To those who had already entered up judgments it was said, forbear for twelve months to enforce your executions. Second, To those who suing upon contracts made during the war it was said, take no further steps at present in the execution of your suits. Third, To those who were prosecuting claims for the purchase money for slaves—it was said they are prohibited.

Fourth—To those who had demands upon contracts made after the cessation of hostilities, no interference was threatened or allowed. If any interference, therefore, is to be justified, what other, what less than what was done, could have been done? If these orders are questioned because of expediency, it is only necessary to refer, in addition to what has been said, to the testimony of legislators of the two Carolinas, which expressed, as plainly as they could, their conviction of the necessity for such regulations, and, so far as they could do it, had endeavored to provide them. It, however, these orders are questioned because of an abuse of power, or because of a usurpation of authority which I did not possess, or because they are deemed unnecessary, there has been, as there is now, ample power to cause them to be revoked.

General Sickles enters upon the recapitulation of points embraced in the subject, among them the following:—

No question or issue has yet arisen between the courts of the United States in this military district and the District commander. It appears, however, that an issue is invited by a subordinate ministerial officer. The regulations prescribed in General Orders No. 10 have not been considered or passed upon by any Courts of the United States except in South Carolina Circuit, where, as has been seen, the provisions of the order were enforced. The only judicial precedent, therefore, is against the action of the Marshal of North Carolina, who is not even a judicial officer. The process in the hands of his deputy was not issued upon any judgment, decree, or order on which the court had passed upon the powers, duties, or orders of any military officer. It is to be presumed that perfect harmony of action does exist, and will continue to exist, between the Federal Judiciary and the military authorities of the United States in the Second Military District.

He says:—By the foregoing recapitulation it will be apparent that no issue exists between the military authorities in this district, and any courts of the United States therein; that no courts in this military district has refused to conform to the military regulations prescribed by the Government of the people thereof; that the Marshal of South Carolina, in so far as he claims exemption as a public officer from military control, does not appear to have the sanction of the judicial tribunal of which he is the servant; that the action of the Post Commander at Wilmington has been confined to the temporary suspension of an execution for the collection of a debt, and that the District Commander holds the case under consideration on the appeal of the Marshal from the action of the commanding officer of the post. That the Marshal having been requested to furnish the information essential to further action, refused to give it, and has proceeded in accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General of the United States to enforce the execution of the process of court. That, therefore, the District Commander having repealed his order to the commanding officer at Wilmington to stay the Marshal's proceedings until further orders, reported the occurrence to the General-in-Chief of the Army by whom the district commander has been directed to follow the course of action he had already indicated and taken; and now, in obedience to the further order of the General-in-Chief of the Army, all proceedings in the case, together with the papers relating thereto, are transmitted, with suggestions of the Major-General commanding the district, for the review and final action of the General-in-Chief.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The petit jurors were to-day discharged for the term. The Grand Jury is yet in session.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases are before the Court.

FEMALE PROFESSIONAL.

Elizabeth Pollock alias Smith, was charged with larceny of $47, from Rachel Geiger. Mrs. Geiger being called to the stand, stated that parties had been to see her to persuade her not to prosecute the case. She at first seemed loth to give any answer whatever to the numerous questions put to her for the purpose of eliciting the facts of the case, and stubbornly avoided any voluntary statements, and she was only brought to her duty by a suggestion from the District Attorney that her conduct tended to impress people with the belief that she wished to protect pickpockets, and thereby harm the community, and by a peremptory command from the Judges that she would answer the questions.

She then said in the afternoon she got into a Walnut street car, at Front street. After she had gone several squares the defendant entered the car and sat beside her, and having gone six or seven squares the defendant got out. She left the car at Fifteenth street, and then discovered that her pocket had been cut, and her pocket-book, containing $47, had been taken. She went to the detective's office and left a description of the defendant, whom she suspected of the theft.

Mr. Henderson, of the Central Station, testified that he arrested the defendant at No. 1139 South Seventh street, upon the description given of defendant at the Station House.

The defense produced a witness, whose veracity and honesty were unimpeached, who testified that she was a seamstress, and lived in the same house that the defendant lived in; and that to her certain knowledge the defendant was very sick, and was confined to her room from July 29 until August 12—as strong evidence to prove an alibi, if believed, as was ever produced in Court. Verdict guilty.

At the conclusion of this case, the District Attorney had Alderman Beitler examined before the Judge, and he testified that Mrs. Geiger, on the afternoon of August 1, testified before him that her pocket was picked in a Walnut street car, and gave the description by which the defendant was arrested; and that she identified the defendant, who sat beside her in the car, when she was brought to the Station House under arrest. Mrs. Geiger then testified that a woman, calling herself the prisoner's aunt, had called upon her to endeavor to buy her from prosecuting the case. A description of this woman was taken, and a warrant issued for her arrest.

The defendant was sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

BLACK CRIME.

Henry Wentz pleaded guilty to two flagrant charges. This is he who, under the cloak of holy religion, perpetrated this most diabolical outrage upon innocent children, and whose case has been fully reported in our local columns. He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Germantown.

The prisoner is a man of medium height and heavy stature; his forehead, not low, but flat; his eyes grey and protruding, and marked with deep furrows beneath; his face full and covered with short, thick beard, of sandy hue and slightly sprinkled with gray; and altogether his features show a sensual nature, and his appearance anything else than reverend.

The evidence given to the Court was the same as that taken before the Recorder, which we then gave in detail.

The testimony of the witnesses, that two little girls had stated he had frequently outraged them in his private office at the Orphans' Home, at Germantown, and that they knew another whom he had similarly used; that the officers of the institution had stated, they had by examination discovered that he had outraged many more, and had traced this conduct up to about a year and a half before his arrest; and that he had admitted to them that he had outraged twenty children; that he was a married man and had a family; all this was repeated to him; and he answered, "I have nothing to say, only to recommend myself to to the mercy of God and of the Court."

The District Attorney said to the Court:—May it please your Honor, it is the practice in this Court, and has been since my earliest recollection, to move for judgment in capital cases. This case, though not capital, is of almost as great importance. The prisoner was father of this home for orphans; he had sole charge of the many little children there; he was the father of that large family, and was to protect them from all harm.

But he had betrayed all the best feelings of manhood. He himself was so satisfied that his offense was defenseless, that he had seen fit only to beg the mercy of God, as he says, and of this Court. As his crime is one of the vilest known to the law, so let the fullest penalty of that law be inflicted upon this man. I therefore formally move for judgment.

The Judge said to the prisoner that he had plead guilty upon two separate bills of indictments to two separate charges. He held a position of the greatest trust of honorable men, and was placed in the position of protector to these many little children, but he himself ruined the defenseless orphans of those who fell in the defense of their country.

As his offense was black, so should the punishment of the law be severe. It was to be hoped that during the many long years of his confinement he would repent of his sin, and reform.

The sentence of the Court was an imprisonment of fifteen years in the Eastern penitentiary. Gustav Remak for the prosecution.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

ARRIVAL OF PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

General Grant Unwell.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ABOUT TO TRANSPIRE.

Mr. Johnson Again on the Rampage

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Coming to Philadelphia.

The Union Base Ball Club of Lansingburg visited the White House this morning, to be introduced to the President, by his own appointment, but he was too much engaged to receive them. They left for Philadelphia in the 12·15 train. They will remain with

A TREASURY SKETCH.

THE CURRENCY.

BY A. D. RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Treasury Engraving and Printing Bureau preserves every known counterfeit thus far. There are thirty on greenbacks; fifty on fractional currency; none on gold notes or bonds. Most are wretched; but two or three so perfect that they deceive the very elect—if heedless cashiers come within that category. The ingenious fabricators make their new notes look soiled, worn, and old before circulating them.

It is easy to protect experts against counterfeits. The masses find *no* safeguards infallible, simply because they will not study them. The finest, most elaborate engraving, and many difficult processes of printing on each note are chief. The former requires time and skill; the latter, costly machinery, ample room, and therefore publicity. The minute little Treasury seal upon our currency, with its key, scales, and mason's square, has never been successfully imitated.

The most dangerous means of counterfeiting is photography. It reproduces every line with absolute exactness. In the early days of the Bureau, Dr. Gwynn, an old, ingenious inventor, originated an exceedingly valuable paper to obviate this difficulty. In the midst of his experimenting he was suddenly arrested by Baker, and thrown into Old Capitol Prison. He was kept there thirty days, without being allowed to see his accusers, or know the charges against him, and then unconditionally released. He never obtained any redress.

Afterwards, James Brooks, on the floor of the House, alleged that the Treasury of the United States had become "a house for orgies and bacchanals." A Congressional committee, after two months' investigation, reported explicitly that the charge was utterly false; that it originated partly in the desire of "some" to break up the Bureau, and partly in a conspiracy between Baker and "the female prostitutes associated with him" to destroy Clark's character, and thus shield Baker from the odium of Gywnn's arrest.

Gwynn's paper was a sure protection against photography. Its water-mark of faint, sprawling lines, known as "spider-leg," nobody else had the secret of making. No known chemical substance obliterated it without destroying the paper. One could barely detect its dim yellow lines by holding the genuine note up to a strong light. But all over the photographed counterfeit they stood boldly out, a coarse, revealing, jet-black network of spider-legs.

Moreover, the paper would wash! Scrubbing one of those 50-cent pieces with soap and water and then drying it with a towel did not injure it in the least. Its body remained firm, its print clear, its bronze undimmed. Hence B. F. Taylor's extravagantly droll conceit of a man putting off a dun with the excuse that his money has not come back from the laundry, or making out a list for his washerwoman thus:—

Shirts	3
Handkerchiefs	2
Ten-dollar bills	7
Five-dollar bills	10
Fractional currency—pieces	40

Return on Friday.

For six months our small change was printed on this wonderful paper. McCulloch, on taking the helm, discontinued it, holding somewhat obscurely that to make its use the test of genuineness discredited the millions of former issue, upon ordinary paper, already in circulation. The inventor alleges that he has lost $150,000 upon it, but sooner or later it must be adopted. The last novelty proposed is to print notes upon a peculiar linen, bearing a new and indelible mark, corresponding to the water mark of paper. It can only be woven on a Jacquard loom, which costs $20,000. It would puzzle counterfeiters either to imitate the mark or make the fabric; for inventing brains and timid capital comprehend that in the long run dishonesty pays poor dividends.

Altered notes, more common than counterfeits, are readily detected by looking through them at a bright light. Adepts are incredibly skilful at producing them. In Salisbury prison, with nothing but pen, ink, mucilage, knife, and bits of old notes, captives altered $2 greenbacks and passed them to Rebel guards as $20s and $50s. In Charleston, with only writing materials and blank paper, a Yankee officer imitated Confederate fractional currency so cleverly that its genuineness was not questioned. He had only coarse models to copy. But our $5 greenback, with all its delicate shades and involved ornamentation, was similarly duplicated by an officer in Libby Prison with so much exactness that at first glance it was difficult to distinguish the spurious from the original.

According to Frank Moore's "War Anecdotes," early during the Rebellion, notes of a Pennsylvania bank bearing Buchanan's likeness became so disfigured by "traitor," and other epithets written under the portrait, that the bank was compelled to call them all in, and make a new issue, omitting the obnoxious head.

Chase gleefully relates that in the ranks of a long-unpaid regiment in the field he found an old acquaintance, who did not recognize him until he introduced himself. Then the witty soldier responded, "O yes—Mr. Chase. It is so long since we have seen your picture that I had nearly forgotten you!" Better still was the exclamation of the old darkey at Key West. After studying long and perplexedly the features of the great Ohioian, a sudden intelligence gleamed over his sooty face, and he ejaculated, "Lor, mas'r, I knows *you;* you's old Greenbacks!"

Clark suggested the engravings on the backs of our National Bank notes. "Ones" exhibit the Landing of the Pilgrims, from an original drawing by White. "Twos" show Sir Walter Raleigh introducing tobacco, from an engraving owned by the Bank Note Companies. The rest are from historical paintings in the great rotunda of the Capitol. "Fives"—Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn. "Tens"—De Soto Discovering the Mississippi, by Powell. "Twenties"—Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. "Fifties"—Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir. "Hundreds"—Signing of the Declaration of Independence. "Five Hundreds"—Surrender of Cornwallis. "One Thousands"—Washington Resigning his Commission—all by Trumbull. These illustrations increase familiarity with our national history, guard against counterfeiting through their fineness of execution, and against altering, because every note of the same denomination, upon whichever of the 1700 banks, always bears the same picture.

Now for a glance through the Bureau, at its curious processes which we have been so long in reaching. Its various machinery is driven by thirteen steam engines of 300 aggregate horse power. Some are marvels of mechanism, running with perfect smoothness and perfect silence—giants that walk with muffled feet, but strike with iron hands.

In the cool vaults of the lower story is the forge room, where crude iron and steel come in. Next, the great machine shops, where each powerful, intricate apparatus is fashioned and repaired. This is thoroughly, distinctively American—to invent, construct, and run the machinery, all under one roof.

Near by, the ink factory, which turns out a ton a week, in a dozen colors and shades. Busy, humming little steam mills grind up the ingredients. The workmen who mix and measure them are rudimentary rainbows; their garments, faces, and bare brawny arms shine in black and blue, green and vermilion.

Then the paper-mill. Clippings of the bindery and envelope room, and other waste of the Department, furnish its raw material. The supply always far exceeds the demand. Great vaults are stuffed with soiled sheets and strips, waiting to be made over again. Lives there an official with soul so dead who never to himself hath said:—"I will expend ungrudgingly the public supplies?" Here are enormous piles of new Internal Revenue books, each as large as a *Tribune* volume, on costly paper and in solid binding. For slight errors in print or ruling they are thrown aside to make paper of.

Greenbacks destroyed by fire or otherwise have reached about one-half of one per cent. on the issues already called in. Of the earliest issue of fractional currency, 25 per cent. is still out; of the second, 17½ per cent. It is believed that fully 10 per cent. will never return. Of course, this is clear gain to Government. But a great deal of currency comes in soiled and mutilated. New notes replace it. The old, with gold notes, which are never issued twice, come to the paper-mill.

In the engine-room is a slowly revolving iron cylinder, as large as a hogshead, and four times as long. It has three locks, whose keys are held by custodians appointed by the Secretary. After the old notes have been cut apart and punched to cancel them, the three Commissioners see them locked fast into this cylinder. Here, with water and chemicals, they are churned for twenty-four hours. Then the Commissioners (each a watch upon the other, and all upon the paper-maker) return with their keys and hold solemn inquest lest some notes should remain intact, to be patched, reunited, and again passed for money. But they find them decomposed, and requiring locks no longer.

Next the mass is pumped up into the huge tanks in the room above, the ink washed out, leaving it white like cheese-curd; and coloring matter mixed in, until it is just the hue wanted for the new paper. Afterwards the pulp is strained through holes which fine needles could barely pass, and next spread thin and even upon a very close sieve of steel wires.

Now it is in the form of paper, but not strong enough to bear its own weight. Here a wire frame, passed down upon it, leaving it thinner at some points than at others, stamps it with the "water-mark"—so called because impressed while the pulp is wet. This one is a T enclosed in a little square, and readily seen by holding the finished paper up to the light. The Bank of England relies solely upon its water-mark for protection against counterfeits. That is impressed, not with wires, but with a metallic plate, laboriously filed out by hand—the work of years. A grandfather, father, and son, each bearing the honored name of John Smith, have done this filing for "the old lady of Threadneedle street" through three generations.

The endless sheet of pulp on this endless sieve passes on, and on, between heated rollers, the water squeezing out and evaporating, the mass growing firmer and firmer, until, at the further end of the long room, it comes out an endless roll of finished paper, six feet wide, which knives, also running by machinery, clip into convenient wrapping sheets. The paper mill is a noisy monster, and allowed to run only through the night. By day, its clatter would disturb the general drowsiness of the department.

Hard by is the envelope room. Here a steel cutter, like an inverted tin dish with sharp edges, is placed on a pile of paper under a press. One turn at the lever, and it has cut out five hundred envelopes. Next, still open, they are spread one hundred upon a board, each lapping over the others, so that a strip of one-eighth of a inch along its upper edge is left exposed. Over this a girl, with a brush, spreads the mucilage which the writer is to moisten at last when ready to seal his letter. Then the board, with a score of others, is placed on a frame exposed to the air. After this gum on the upper flaps grows dry, the envelopes, while yet without a fold, are laid in thick bunches on a magical, voracious, impatient little machine. It seizes them with hungry teeth, instantaneously brushes mucilage upon each end and the lower flap, folds the four flaps in, tightly seals the three lower ones, leaving the other unfastened for the reception of the letter, and there is your envelope! This cunning, wonderful automaton, no larger than a sewing machine, thus folds, seals, and flings out two thousand per hour!

In the engraving room we find half-a-dozen workmen, each with shade over his eyes, intently peering through his microscope at a little plate of softened steel, which shines like a mirror. With the burin (a delicate pencil of harnened steel), he is slowly ploughing finest, minutest furrows, which the naked eye can barely see. We lean over the shoulder of one, and find him copying on steel a sketch from the paper before him, with two groups—one cutting wheat with the sickle of old, the other, with our great reaping machine. A little thing that you could cover with two silver dollars, yet he may spend a year in engraving it.

Each workman does only a small portion of a note. He is to follow exactly the sketch given him, and yet—marvellous individuality!—even in these infinitesimal lines an expert will detect their author, just as we recognize handwriting. In both steel and wood engraving for books, foreign nations excel us. But on this work we are far in advance of them. American bank notes show the finest engraving in the world. The best workmen in Government service are paid about $3000 per year. In private employ they sometimes earn $10,000.

But a portion of the engraving is mechanical. Fifty years ago a Yankee named Asa Spencer invented a curious machine called the geometric lathe. The apparatus is intricate—the principle old and simple. The steel plate is fastened firmly upon a bed. Then the burin, grasped by strong muscles of steel, is moved over it by machinery, ploughing its little furrow wherever it goes. This engraves any desired scroll, net-work, or other regular and intricate devices with an exquisite fineness, minuteness, and mathematical precision, of which the human hand is incapable. The elaborate, involved ornamentation (*how* elaborate and involved only the microscope reveals) upon the back and about the "counters" of our fractional and greenback currency, is engraved by this process. Hand imitations of it are most tedious and clumsy. A geometric lathe costs from three to eight thousand dollars—another difficulty for counterfeiters.

A copper plate will print eight or ten thousand impressions before wearing out; a steel plate about thirty thousand. Copper was formerly used, because softer and cheaper to engrave. But mark the modern improvement by which the number of impressions we can get from one steel plate is absolutely limitless. The single flat plate, so laboriously cut by the engraver, say for one $5 greenback, is never used to print from. It is called the "bed-piece." After the last touches of the burin, it is kept in the fire five or six hours, to gain adamantine hardness. Then it is laid on the bed of a press—another giant of iron—and under heavy weight (only 3000 pounds, but all converging on the point of contact), a little cylinder of softened steel is rolled over it, backwards and forwards. After the first faint impression the workman takes out the cylinder to see where harder or lighter pressure is needed. When he puts it back to roll again, the variation of one hair-breadth from its old track would blur and ruin both die and plate. But the nice-adjusted machinery, under his exact eye, makes no mistakes. In an hour or, two the cylinder, or "die," bears a perfect impression, in relief, of the face of the $5 note, down to its finest line and most delicate shade.

Then the little original plate is locked up in the safe, to repeat this process whenever wanted. The cylinder, hardened in the fire, becomes a perfect die. Next a large, smooth plate of softened steel is placed on the press; the die is rolled over it again and again, till the plate bears four impressions of the $5 note. Then the die is locked up ready for similar use in future. The new plate is now ready to print the "fives," four at a time. Plates for the smaller fractional notes, coupons, and beer-stamps, each bear from a dozen to forty impressions. This most ingenious "Transfer Process," by which the original steel plate is multiplied indefinitely, was devised early in this century by one Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport, Mass., the inventor of steel-engraving itself.

Now, into one of the printing-rooms. As we open its door, the clatter of forty-four noisy presses breaks upon us. Each has three attendants—one man, who carefully inks the large, shining plate, and, when its interstices are filled, rubs the rest of its surface clean and dry; a second, who lays the plate upon the bed, shoves it under the tympan for its mighty pressure, and then returns the plate to be inked; and a girl, who lays on the blank sheets and removes them after they are printed, placing a leaf of brown paper between each two, to keep them from blotting. Each press throws off about one hundred and fifty sheets per hour, but in emergencies its product can be largely increased. From one flies a national flag, in commemoration of three thousand impressions once obtained from it in seven and a half hours.

The plates are artificially heated; the pressman handles them nimbly, and they would blister unaccustomed fingers. In these vernal days the great room is like an oven. Perspiration streams from the workmen, and the girls keep their large palm fans in motion. This labor is exceedingly hard and trying. The old mode of printing was upon wet sheets, which came out like the damp morning newspaper. Clark, against strong opposition, has introduced dry printing. It promotes security; dry sheets are easily kept in the counted packages of one thousand each. Wet, in large unequal masses, must often be changed from one pile to another. Dry printing is twenty-five per cent. cheaper, and its labor is less severe than the old mode, which often causes rupture in pressmen.

In printing from types, stereotype plates, or wood engravings, the raised letters and lines stand out so boldly from the general surface that but slight weight is needed to stamp their inky faces legibly upon the paper. But in steel engravings lines are cut into the plates; then filled with ink, and an immense pressure is required to stretch and drive the paper into all these fine interstices. Each press here is a monster of muscle. The hug of a grizzly bear is not the touch of a fly's foot in comparison. Put an inked plate and sheet into its mouth, then move a little spring, and the steel jaw comes down with the weight of 800 tons. The power is pumped up from the Potomac. It is on the simple principle that if you apply the pressure of one ton to a little column of water one inch square, and then connect that column by pipe with the water of a tank whose surface is 800 times as large, you impart the one ton to each of the 800 square inches, and can then bring the whole amount to bear upon one point no larger than the end of your finger. Mighty is the giant Cold Water when clad in hydrostatic armor.

Into a bronzing-room. We should have glanced here earlier, for here bonds and fractional notes are first treated. The blank paper is passed through a Hoe cylinder press, where it receives in ink the figures and rings which are to glitter on back and face of the finished note. Then it goes through a second steam press, where brushes put on yellow, shining powder in the places where the bronze ought to go. This adheres to the wet ink; then, in the same machine, other brushes clean off all bits of metal from the rest of the paper; and an iron frame throws out and piles up the sheets. Bronze is made of copper and zinc. It dries itself, and cannot be obliterated without destroying the paper. Girls who tend the presses wear caps of white paper to protect their hair against minute particles floating about like flour in a grist mill.

The walls, as in all other rooms where machinery is running by steam, exhibit placards:—"LADIES MUST NOT WEAR FULL SKIRTS IN THIS ROOM." The order originated in the serious injury of one, through her dress catching in a wheel. So through working hours limp skirts hang upon forlorn figures. But in passing the dressing-rooms and alcoves we notice that each, with its long rows of nails, is a museum of hoops, all waiting to be donned at the close of the day when the Bureau is still. If every private household is entitled to one skeleton in its closet, two or three hundred is not more than a fair allowance for the Treasury Department.

Here is a numbering room. A dozen girls sit at tiny machines worked by treadles. One takes a bond—you see it moving hither and thither in her swift hand under the swift stamp, "click, click, click," and quicker than the ticking of a watch, the number "194,642" is printed in vermilion successively upon it, and on all its forty coupons. She touches a spring; the final type "2" changes to a "3," and again the busy little press clicks over another. The girl by her side has a sheet of $10s on the First National Bank of Portland. Down on the lower left hand corner of the first note is the bank number "39." On the upper right hand corner she impresses the Department number "200,242." So the busy steel workers click on, numbering millions of dollars daily.

The separating room is, perhaps, most interesting of all. Here are Clark's cutting and trimming machines, in which the Bureau had its origin. A sheet of fractional currency contains from 20 to 50 notes. These cutters separate and trim the notes, count them, and lay them out in piles of $5, $10, or $20, as required. When each of the first six piles contains $20, the machine, if set to that figure, rings a little bell to call attention to the fact, moves a hand on a dial plate, to record the count, and goes right on, slicing up, counting, and recording fresh sheets. It is a wonder of wonders. Fed by two girls, it does the work of 40. It separates, trims, and bunches 1000 sheets per hour. To the precision of machinery it almost unites human intelligence. It makes no mistakes. The packages of little notes, right from it, with no other count, are banded and packed in pasteboard boxes, containing $1000 to $3000, and sent to the Treasury ready for issue.

Everywhere on our rounds have we passed girls counting, by hand, uncut sheets of notes, bonds, and stamps—usually in packages of 1000. With long practice, they grow singularly expert. You see only a confused fluttering of leaves, while they count 1000 sheets in four minutes.

Upon the separated notes they carry on swiftly a curious, *double* mental operation. Every sheet of greenbacks originally contains four bills. After cutting apart, Clark's machine drops them into four boxes. Being numbered consecutively, their order, in any one of these boxes will "skip four." If the top note is 102,640, the second will be 102,644, and so on to the end. The girl takes up a handful of these notes. By one process, she must count them off into packages of 100, and also make sure that the Department numbers come in proper sequence. To repeat, at every note, the long 102,640, etc., would be endless. So, while running her fingers over each note, she gives, simultaneously with its count, only the final figure of its Department number, thus:—"1—0, 2—4, 3—8, 4—2, 5—6, 6—0," on through the whole hundred. Your eye can barely follow her lightning speed, checked here and there for a second, as she whisks into its proper order a note whose number tells her it is in the wrong place. She grows so used to this singular double enumeration, that she cannot possibly count a single hundred rapidly, without carrying this attendant sequence along with it in her mind.

Bonds, when completed, are delivered to the Register; National Bank notes to the Controller; greenbacks and fractional currency to the Treasurer. We have in circulation $28,000,000 of fractional currency. It wears so rapidly that we reissue $400,000 weekly, to take the place of spoiled notes called in and cancelled.

The Printing and Engraving Bureau handles daily from $2,000,000 to $60,000,000 of our various public securities. It has manufactured, in whole or in part, more than $7,000,000,000! And yet the Government has never lost one dollar of it, except a single deficiency of $1100, which occurred before the Bureau was fairly organized. It is an unexampled chapter in financial history.

Like that cylinder where old notes are thrown, to be transformed into new paper, the safe where dies and bed-pieces are deposited, and the other safe, large as a parlor, which contains finished notes and bonds, have each two or three locks, whose several keys are kept by separate custodians. They are never opened save in presence of two or more persons. No die or bed-piece in a workman's hand ever goes out of sight of the officer responsible for it. Otherwise, with a dishonest artisan, it might be duplicated, whereby the counterfeiters would triumph.

The checks and balances which protect these immense amounts, passing through hundreds of hands, against carelessness and dishonesty, are very perfect and wonderful. They rest on these simple principles:—1. Every package and sheet of paper designed to make money of is treated as money from the moment it comes, blank, into the Bureau. No sheet, nor single note, defective, or spoiled at any stage, is thrown away. Each bit of paper, once received, is duly delivered in some form to the higher officers of the Treasury. 2. No package passes from one department to another, or from one hand to another, without a count and a receipt, recorded for preservation in a well-bound book. The counter, too, puts her initials on the band of the package. Therefore, if a package or a single sheet be lost it can be traced to the very hand which received it last, but failed to deliver it. A package is counted *thirty-three times* in passing through the various operations. Not a dollar would be delivered even to the Secretary of the Treasury without his written order and receipt. 3. Any mistake or discrepancy is traced out and rectified *the instant* it becomes known. The books are balanced every night. No operative or superintendent is allowed to leave until all the accounts are reported correct.

Last January, in the midst of a day's work, and without previous warning, the Secretary ordered all operations stopped, to test the accuracy of this system. The accounts were taken, just as they stood, and an inquest held on the Bureau. On that day it contained over $700,000,000. Not only was the aggregate found right, but the amount in each of the three-score rooms agreed with the books to the last cent.

Only the following instances of "missing" have occurred from the beginning:—

In 1864 a scrubbing woman stole a sheet of $20 greenbacks from the plate-ptinting room. The next day, offering one on Pennsylvania avenue, she was apprehended at once. But the unfinished notes were not legally money, so no charge could be maintained against her, except that of stealing the trivial value of the paper on which they were printed.

Once $40 and afterwards $100 of fractional currency were missed from the drying-rooms. All the occupants were searched by committees of their own number, but unsuccessfully. So the losses were assessed upon them, and two or three suspected persons discharged.

Forty dollars of compound-interest Treasury notes disappeared from the sealing division. Diligent search proving fruitless, the employés paid for it, and concluded that it had been caught in the machinery and cut to pieces. But no other sheet of that number has been issued, so if there was a theft it will one day appear, when the notes return.

Two hundred sheets of 25-cent stamps, amounting to $1100, could not be found. Through the negligence of a superintendent in not reporting the loss promptly, it was impossible to trace it. But a few weeks later it appeared that one of the girls was spending money in sums suspiciously large—not for herself, but, woman-like, for the comfort of her father, paying his board at a costly hotel. Charged with the theft, she at once confessed. She had carried the notes out under her skirts. Had the superintendent done his duty and made the loss known at once, she could not have got away with them. The girls in the division would have chosen a committee to search rigidly the clothing of all. This money never was refunded. It is the solitary loss that has not been made good.

Last May the wet printing-room showed a deficit of 99 unfinished $1000 bonds. As soon as the superintendent was sure of this (it is difficult to keep minute account of the wet paper) search was instituted. They were traced into a counting-room, and there investigation was baffled. Six weeks later, they turned up in one of the safes. A girl, in giving the last count to 1000 sheets of "beer-stamps," had laid them down upon a pile of bonds. The stamp sheets are a trifle the larger; and in picking them up, she took also 99 sheets from the top of the bonds. Put in the safe together, they were not found until the "beer-stamps" were taken out for delivery to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A few weeks ago a girl in the separating room stole $30. Through the exactness of the system, it was traced directly to her, out of all the twenty or thirty employés i that branch, within two hours after the search began.

The most considerable theft from the Treasury thus far was of securities which the Bureau had delivered up and obtained the Register's receipt for. A clerk in the Loan Branch abstracted $100,000 in 6 per cent. coupon bonds. The loss was not discovered for weeks. Meanwhile, reporting that his grandfather had died leaving him a fortune, he resigned, removed to New York, took a brown-stone front, and lived luxuriously.

He did not try to negotiate the bonds, only presented the semi-annual coupons for interest as they became due. But each coupon bears the number of its bond, and a list of the missing numbers had now been sent to all Government agents. Therefore, with a stamp and red ink, he added one figure to the number of each coupon, changing 46,918 to 469,181, and so on. But suspicion fell upon him for fast living; the grandfather proved a hoax; he was arrested; confessed; declared that he had burned the bonds, but pointed out the coupons, hidden in his house; was sent to the penitentiary; pardoned out; and finally died. Now, in numbering coupons, precaution is taken against alteration. Whatever the number, whether 1 or 100,000, it is made to *cover* the back, so that no other figure can be added.

Bonds cost the Government 6½ cents apiece; fractional currency about one mill per stamp. The machinery of the Bureau has involved an expenditure of $250,000. It is claimed that it has saved the country over $3,000,000.

Work begins at 9 in the morning, and, except half an hour for luncheon, continues until 4. Much of it is so severe that this day is quite long enough. Men earn daily from $2·50 to $5; women, $1·50 to $2·40. A few girls look worn and ill; but most appear healthful and cheerful. Nearly all dress neatly and tastefully. For those having homes here, the work is good and pleasant. For those who are strangers, Washington is the most disagreeable and dangerous of American cities. Few men familiar with it would leave a sister or daughter to the tender mercies of its boarding-house life.

The Pacific Railway is to make new financial centres. Paper, redeemable in New York and San Francisco, will be current all over the globe. Monetary Congresses sit in Paris; a few years hence will doubtless see among all the nations a uniform metallic currency. American telegraph lines and newspapers start in China; the Japanese Government orders primary school-books, printed in English, from New York. How long before our own tongue will be the language of finance, news, and commerce in every meridian and under every parallel?

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 2m(p)

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ARRTSEN

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

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Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1[] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

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A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 1[

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 19 17 Secretary of the Interior.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½

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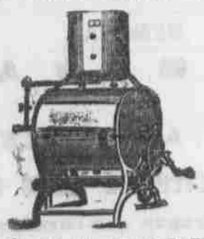
FOR THE COUNTRY.



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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT
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No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS.
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
AMANDA BENNETT vs. JERVIS H. BENNETT. March Term, 1867, No. 11—In Divorce.

To JERVIS H. BENNETT, Respondent—Take notice of a rule has been granted in the above case, returnable on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case.

EDGAR E. PETIT,
9 3 tuths 5t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to

ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator,
Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.,
or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART,
8 1 10t* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 31§ No. 118 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	8:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 1 South (EXCHANGE) Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25
	(2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M·· for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scnencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE trips, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.

3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.

4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·50 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 5·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9½, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	9·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna Trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·25 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleepingcars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·15 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·.. A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M. and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·40 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·20 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 18§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
6 11§

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to

THE COMING ELECTION.

The Rival Candidates.

A GLANCE AT THE FIGURES OF LAST YEAR.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

As the rival candidates for the different local offices in which vacancies occur at the close of this year are nearly all in the field, it may not be unprofitable to marshal them side by side, and glance at the figures of last year, by way of divining the result of the campaign which is to terminate on the 8th of October next.

The Judicial Candidates.

The vacancy on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas appears to be the most important of all. A number of "influential citizens, without regard to party lines"—so their proclamations and decrees run—have placed Judge Ludlow in nomination, and on Tuesday afternoon the Democratic Convention, with singular and refreshing unanimity, endorsed the action of the "influential," etc. In opposition to this double-headed nomination, the Republican party has presented to the citizens of Philadelphia the name of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the late member of Congress for the Fifth District, and a man who is in every respect the equal of the present incumbent, while his record in the hour of the country's peril is without spot or blemish.

At the election held last October three vacancies on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas were filled, the votes cast for the opposing candidates being as follows:—

For President Judge:—	
Joseph Allison (Rep.)	54,509
Samuel Hood (Dem.)	48,438
Allison's majority	6,071
For Associate Judges:—	
William S. Pierce (Rep.)	54,263
F. Carroll Brewster (Rep.)	54,245
Thomas Greenbank (Dem.)	48,725
James Otterson, Jr. (Dem.)	48,649
Pierce's majority over Greenbank	5,538
Pierce's majority over Otterson	5,614
Brewster's majority over Greenbank	5,520
Brewster's majority over Otterson	5,596

A comparison of these majorities gives an average of 5668.

The City and County Offices.

The votes cast for the candidates for the other officers were as follows:—

For Governor:—	
John W. Geary	54,205
Hiester Clymer	48,817
Geary's majority	5,388
For Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions:—	
Butler (Rep.)	53,651
Latta (Dem.)	49,222
Butler's majority	4,429
For Prothonotary of District Court:—	
McManes (Rep.)	53,487
Lynn (Dem.)	49,260
McManes' majority	4,227
For Receiver of Taxes:—	
Peltz (Rep.)	54,045
Melloy (Dem.)	48,878
Peltz's majority	5,167
For Coroner:—	
Daniels (Rep.)	53,352
Burmeister (Dem.)	49,321
Daniels' majority	4,031
For City Commissioner:—	
Conner (Rep.)	53,417
Ballier (Dem.)	49,501
Conner's majority	3,916
For Recorder of Deeds:—	
Owen (Rep.)	52,151
Lyle (Dem.)	50,760
Owen's majority	1,391

A comparison of all the above votes gives the following result:—

Average Republican vote	53,733
Average Democratic vote	49,157
Average Republican majority	4,576
Highest Republican vote	54,509
Highest Democratic vote	50,760
Lowest Republican vote	52,151
Lowest Democratic vote	48,438
Highest Republican majority	6,071
Lowest Republican majority	1,391

We must keep the above figures in mind when canvassing the chances of the following rival candidates, on the 8th of October next:—

For Judge of Common Pleas:—
Republican—M. Russell Thayer.
Democrat—James R. Ludlow.

For City Commissioner:—
Republican—Benjamin F. Urwiler.
Democrat—General John F. Ballier.

For City Treasurer:—
Republican—David Jones.
Democrat—Joseph N. Piersol.

For Clerk of Orphans' Court:—
Republican—Richard M. Fatturs.
Democrat—Joseph Megary.

For Register of Wills:—
Republican—William Y. Campbell.
Democrat—W. A. Leech.

For Sheriff:—
Republican—Joseph M. Cowell,
Democrat—Peter Lyle.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The only vacancy in the State Senate is the seat for the Third District, which comprises the following wards:—The Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, and all the divisions of the Eighteenth Ward, except the Eleventh and Twelfth Divisions. The vote in this district last October, for members of the Legislature, was as follows:—

Democratic vote	11,869
Republican vote	10,568
Democratic majority	1301

The Republican candidate is Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., and the Democratic candidates, David Nagle, Esq., and Captain Charles M. Donovan. With a split in the Democratic ranks, and with such a slight majority as 1301 votes, when the opposition ranks are united, it is more than probable that Mr. Bonham will secure the election.

The Representative Districts.

The votes polled in the several Representative Districts last October were as follows:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

Division.	Ghegan, Rep.	Simpson, Dem.	Irwin, Ind.
1, 1st Ward	70	56	46
2, "	194	141	34
3, "	219	117	2
4, "	237	262	4
5, "	257	229	9
6, "	144	122	8
7, "	136	127	76
8, "	146	158	19
9, "	151	220	30
10, "	176	172	96
1, 26th Ward	129	72	—
2, "	256	299	27
3, "	186	115	2
4, "	103	175	3
5, "	254	247	9
6, "	311	357	10
9, "	291	188	38
	3350	2797	407

Ghegan's majority over Simpson, 553.
Ghegan's majority over all, 146.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Division.	R. C. Tittermary, Rep.	W. S. Gregory, Dem.
1, Second Ward	242	192
2, "	226	191
3, "	181	177
4, "	260	196
5, "	178	239
6, "	224	271
7, "	162	278
8, "	268	275
9, "	105	213
10, "	204	116
12, "	89	197
13, "	158	150
1, Third Ward	117	207
2, "	121	224
3, "		
Total	2635	2906

Gregory's majority, 271.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Division.	James T. Wilson, Rep.	Samuel Josephs, Dem.
10, Second Ward	174	352
11, "	27	277
4, Third Ward	200	197
5, "	161	173
6, "	78	282
7, "	152	383
8, "	307	339
1, Fourth Ward	46	206
2, "	155	189
3, "	98	191
4, "	62	198
5, "	55	188
6, "	38	282
7, "	22	359
8, "	128	447
9, "	162	180
10, "	163	101
1, Fifth Ward	146	325
5, "	90	226
Total	2201	4779

Josephs' majority, 2578.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Divisions.	Wm. W. Watt, Rep.	Wm. J. Wallace, Dem.
1, Seventh Ward	294	149
2, "	318	213
3, "	302	135
4, "	426	196
5, "	335	215
6, "	397	257
7, "	97	211
8, "	210	380
7, Twenty-sixth Ward	354	195
8, "	373	242
	3026	2393

Watt's majority, 824

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Jos. P. Thomas, Rep.	Wm. B. Hood, Dem.
2, Fifth Ward	131	196
4, "	133	261
5, "	55	240
6, "	214	267
7, "	210	207
8, "	78	164
1, Eighth Ward	288	204
2, "	265	140
3, "	208	167
4, "	316	218
5, "	101	143
6, "	255	203
7, "	268	239
Total	2516	2769

Hood's majority, 193.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Division.	James Freeborn, Rep.	Peter Fritz, Dem.
4, Sixth Ward	78	195
4, "	45	72
5, "	139	138
6, "	164	177
7, "	154	154
8, "	218	252
1, Ninth Ward	107	126
2, "	121	191
3, "	210	121
4, "	178	184
5, "	288	169
6, "	318	173
7, "	286	187
Total	2365	2172

Freeborn's majority, 193.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	James Subers, Rep.	Wm. A. Stellman, Dem.
1, Thirteenth Ward	322	138
2, "	193	341
3, "	335	128
4, "	259	313
5, "	207	177
6, "	257	185
7, "	298	131
8, "	233	167
3, Fourteenth Ward	342	152
5, "	324	181
6, "	328	212
	3192	2128

Subers' majority, 1064.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Division.	James W. Kern, Rep.	John M. Pomeroy, Dem.
8, Ninth Ward	167	354
1, Tenth Ward	255	160
2, "	278	252
3, "	277	258
4, "	187	241
5, "	234	242
6, "	234	165
7, "	101	205
8, "	206	87
9, "	366	144
1, Fourteenth Ward	297	71
2, " "	166	232
4, " "	388	158
	3156	2549

Kern's majority, 607.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Fred'k Dittman, Rep.	G. A. Quigley, Dem.
2, Sixth Ward	102	192
3, "	215	239
1, Eleventh Ward	126	277
2, "	74	150
3, "	152	176
4, "	113	164
5, "	105	119
6, "	201	208
7, "	188	291
8, "	153	213
1, Twelfth Ward	158	154
2, "	276	201
5, "	236	210
6, "	133	237
	2231	2831

Quigley's majority, 600.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Elisha W. Davis, Rep.	G. F. Gordon, Dem.
1, Fifteenth Ward	218	321
2, "	321	336
3, "	397	199
4, "	274	215
5, "	337	176
6, "	308	188
7, "	225	417
9, "	275	115
10, "	458	182
11, "	321	136
12, "	231	138
	3345	2423

Davis' majority, 922.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Wm. J. Donahue, Rep.	A. D. Bolleau, Dem.
3, Twelfth Ward	259	222
4, "	270	170
7, "	228	257
1, Sixteenth Ward	215	233
2, "	205	147
3, "	215	218
4, "	257	207
5, "	238	249
6, "	191	236
8, "	261	227
1, Twentieth Ward	335	316
2, "	296	251
Total	2970	2733

Donahue's majority, 237.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Alexander Adair, Rep.	Joseph Meyers, Dem.
1, Seventeenth Ward	217	81
1, Eighteenth Ward	246	146
2, "	291	117
3, "	286	192
4, "	284	167
5, "	297	121
6, "	208	99
7, "	266	83
8, "	191	161
9, "	195	162
10, "	282	150
11, "	109	106
12, "	189	276
3, Nineteenth Ward	243	211
4, Twenty-fifth Ward	39	393
Total	3336	2465

Adair's majority, 871.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Enos E. Renner, Rep.	Michael Mullin, Dem.
7, Sixteenth Ward	236	324
2, Seventeenth Ward	211	147
3, " "	193	122
4, " "	136	210
5, " "	62	204
6, " "	33	349
7, " "	75	258
8, " "	158	407
9, " "	190	322
10, " "	95	147
2, Nineteenth Ward	246	279
7, " "	158	270
	1793	3038

Mullin's majority, 1245

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	W. M. Worrell, Rep.	J. K. Thomas, Dem.
7, Fourteenth Ward	351	259
8, "	293	394
8, Fifteenth Ward	436	302
4, Twentieth Ward	258	300
5, "	275	286
6, "	374	221
7, "	242	345
8, "	400	349
9, "	362	295
10, "	261	379
	3211	2919

Worrell's majority, 292.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	George De Haven, Rep.	A. E. Schofield, Dem.
1, Nineteenth Ward	167	137
4, "	201	129
5, "	305	101
6, "	196	193
9, "	150	110
10, "	280	233
11, "	203	139
12, "	295	213
3, Twentieth Ward	256	150
11, "	163	193
12, "	317	243
13, "	183	283
14, "	176	84
1, Twenty-first Ward	188	172
9, "	228	156
5, Twenty-fifth Ward	78	126
6, "	149	301
	3515	3023

De Haven's majority, 492.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	David Wallace, Rep.	J. B. Bishop, Dem.
3, Twenty-first Ward	196	218
4, "	193	129
5, "	235	178
6, "	262	97
7, "	133	127
1, Twenty-second Ward	146	99
2, "	124	131
3, "	416	170
4, "	400	126
5, "	421	185
6, "	288	101
7, "	155	119
8, "	217	263
9, "	215	152
	3351	2159

Wallace's majority, 1192.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	Edward G. Lee, Rep.	Edwin S. Cox, Dem.
8, Nineteenth Ward	297	193
13, "	78	110
1, Twenty-third Ward	253	206
2, "	201	212
3, "	211	145
4, "	87	103
5, "	410	205
6, "	234	175
7, "	301	260
8, "	98	108
9, "	176	206
1, Twenty-fifth Ward	246	216
2, "	231	272
3, "	219	187
	3042	2568

Lee's majority, 444.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Division.	James N. Marks, Rep.	W. H. Brown, Dem.
2, Twenty-first Ward	187	170
8, "	362	202
10, "	87	181
1, Twenty-fourth Ward	145	98
2, "	113	170
3, "	93	96
4, "	160	152
5, "	250	199
6, "	76	111
7, "	139	86
8, "	222	175
9, "	74	139
10, "	86	109
11, "	259	205
1, Twenty-seventh Ward	121	124
2, "	113	52
3, "	138	133
4, "	236	124
5, "	84	44
6, "	153	83
7, "	224	271
	3322	2924

Marks' majority, 398.

The rival candidates for the different districts are as follows:—

District.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	David Foy	Joseph Caldwell,
2	R. C. Tittermary†	John C. McGinnis.
3	A. M. Walkinshaw	Samuel Josephs.*
4	William W. Watt*	William T. Castle.
5	Edmund S. Yard	Thomas Mullen.
6	Col. Charles Kleckner.	Bernard McNalley.
7	James Subers*	William McCleary,
8	James V. Stokes,	
9		Samuel D. Daily.
10	Elisha W. Davis*	George Leisenring.
11	Charles Eager	Daniel Witham.
12	Alexander Adair*	James Decker.
13		Michael Mullin.*
14	George T. Thorn	Aquilla Haines.
15	James Holgate	A. R. Schofield.†
		William Bennett.
16	Marshall M. Hong	Edward Royal.
17	Colonel John Clark,	Silas Tomlinson.
18	James N. Marks*	George Bull.

[Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Legislature; and those marked thus (†) were candidates for the same position at the last election.]

Candidates for City Councils.

The candidates for membership of Select Council are as follows:—

Wards.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	Thomas A. Barlow.*	A. Sterling.
10	A. H. Franciscus	
12	M. Hall Stanton	George W. Plumly.
14	David Cramer	J. P. Vankirk,
	Thomas M. Coleman†	Jesse Neece.†
16	William Middleton	James W. Hopkins.*
17	Philip Fisher	Michael Devlin.
19	James Ritchie.*	F. Geisler.
21	Charles T. Jones.*	
23		William Baird.
26	J. W. Robbins	Colonel R. McCave.
28	W. J. P. White	William Morrison.

[Those marked thus (*) are old members, and those marked thus (†) are to fill the unexpired term of Frederick A. Van Cleeve.]

The candidates for Common Council in the several wards are as follows:—

Ward.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	William Calhoun*	John Stinger.
5		John F. Dilion.*
7	John V. Creeley	Dr. Runk.
	John Bardsley*	James Badger.
8	John C. Martin.*	
9	John Fareira	A. C. Baker.
10	William B. Hanna.	
11	J. R. Edwards	Anthony Campbell.
13	Abraham Kline	Col. Wm. Taylor.
14	Henry C. Oram*	William Fulman.
15	R. M. Evans*	Charles Keichline.
16	William N. Bunn	John Hay.
17	James Scanlan	John Stuhl.
18	Daniel W. Stockham,	
	Samuel F. Gwinner.	
19	Nicholas Shane*	Joseph Gibson,
	Charles A. Souder	John Goodwin.
20	Henry C. Harrison*	Samuel Harrison.
	Samuel Miller	Charles H. Lex.
		Peter B. Hinkle.
22		
23	Amos Ellis	A. Wentzell, sr.
24	Henry Glass,	James Hulme.
	James Hunter	J. W. Van Houten.
25	Frank Duke	Charles Judge.
26	David Gouldy	Isaac T. Smith.

[Those marked thus (*) are old members.]

Candidates for Aldermen.

The following are the rival candidates for Aldermen:—

Ward.	Republican.	Democrat.
3	John K. Dougherty	Frank Devitt.
4		Wm. McMullin.
		Thomas Moran.
7	Wm. Robinson	Wm. Balshaw.
9	David Beitler	Capt. C. B. Duncan.
11	Louis Sheets	John H. Cahill.
13	Charles F. Carpenter	James M. Pagley.
17	James Bell	John Devlin.
22		Edward T. Jones.
25	George Geiger	Wm. F. Boucher.
27	Charles H. Lungren	James Allen.
	Slater Taylor	George T. Lemmon.
28	Dr. J. Walling	—— Riley.

ZOOLOGICAL.—A valuable collection of living animals for the Zoological Society of London has arrived from Calcutta. It consists of two of the large wild Indian cattle called gayals, a Panolia deer, two fine Indian pelicans, four demoselle cranes, a Himalayan badger, two black Tibetan wolves, and other animals, altogether upwards of twenty in number. Most of them are presents to the Society from its corresponding members in India.

—The actress who bore off a character in triumph returned it before the next performance.

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

The Dedication to Takes Plac on the 17th instant—The Arrangements.

We learn from Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Commissioner for New York, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of Antietam National Cemetery, which is to take place on the 17th instant, that the programme is nearly perfected, and that the responses from invited guests warrant the expectation that there will be in attendance, in addition to the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, including Mr. Seward, Chief Justice Chase, and other distinguished officials at the National Capital, a large proportion of the Governors of the loyal States having dead on the field of Antietam, including Governor Fenton. Some of these, such as Major-General Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Brevet Major-General Fairchild, of Maine, and others, were in that battle, and therefore will revisit the spot with a two-fold interest, while their presence will be specially attractive to the public. The letter of President Johnson reads as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 1867.—Gentlemen:—I have received your invitation to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th of September. The recollections which cluster around the place and day constrain me to accept the invitation, and, if it shall prove consistent with my official engagements, I will be present with you on that day. With great respect, very truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
J. E. Snodgrass, Thomas A. Bonett, G. L. Crammer, Committee.

Governor Swann, as Governor of Maryland, will appropriately preside on the occasion, while another distinguished son of that State, who was the earliest official friend of the cemetery (Governor Bradford) will deliver the oration.

THE AMERICAN POEM.

Notwithstanding the doubts expressed by some of the newspapers that the invitation to the poets to compete for the distinction of reading an original poem at the Antietam Cemetery, dedicated on the 17th instant, without pay, would call of a creditable response, Dr Snodgrass, the Chairman of the Committee, having the matter in hand, reports a large number of poems, several of which, of rare merit, are already in hand, in advance of the time appointed for the decision, which will be made in two or three days.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This favorite establishment will be opened for the season next Saturday evening. The play selected for the occasion is Sheridan's popular comedy of *The School for Scandal*, with Mrs. John Drew as "Lady Teazle," Mr. F. F. Mackay as "Sir Peter," and Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., as "Charles Surface." The cast will also embrace Mrs Thayer, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Lizzie Price, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Craig, Mr. Everly, and others. The performance concludes with the capital comedietta of *The Dumb Belle*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Hemple, Miss Price, Mr. Craig, and others will sustain favorite roles.

On Monday evening, after ten years' absence, Mrs. Julia Dean (Hayne) will make her appearance.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Maretzek's troupe are booked for the Academy of Music in December. The following is an official roster of the new company:—

Prime Donne Soprani—Madame Parepa-Rosa, Signora Angela Peralta, Miss A. M. Hauck, Ma'le A. Ronconi, Miss McCulloch, and Madame Louisa Kapp-Young.
Prime Donne Contralti—Madame Natali-Testa and Mrs. Jennie Kempton.
Primi Tenori—Signori Emilio Pancani, R. Baragli, E. Testa, and S. Anastasi.
Primo Buffo—Signor Giorgio Ronconi.
Primi Baritoni—Signors E. Bellini and C. Orlandini.
Bassi—Signors G. Antonucci and Paulo Medini.
Conductors—Maretzek, Bergmann, and Torriani; and Stage Manager, Signor Debreuil.

Most of these names are pleasantly familiar, and while many will regret the loss of Miss Kellogg and Signor Mazzoleni, it is hoped that their places will be acceptably filled. Notable among the new engagements are Madame Kapp-Young, a dramatic *soprano*, of whom much is expected, but little known here; Mrs. Jenny Kempton, who graduated with honor from the concert room, and has been studying opera in Italy; Signor Anastasi, a tenor already somewhat known to our public; Signor Pancani, a "robust" tenor of European reputation; and Signor Paulo Mendini, a young Italian basso of great reputation.

—A new cheap comic paper is to be published in London under the title of *Banter*. Its price will be one penny.

—A lot of land in New Haven, Connecticut, which sold thirty years ago for $150, and fifteen years ago was appraised at $2500, was last week appraised at $40,000.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the special attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC., On Friday Morning.
September 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [8 31-5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC., On Monday Morning.
Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 3 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 3 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

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1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, including elegant parlor suits in plush and reps; walnut chamber suits; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; Brussels and ingrain carpets; wardrobes; spring and hair mattresses; dining-room furniture, etc.
PIANO-FORTES.—One rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by Bacon & Raven; one do. do. by McCammon & Co.

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS.
On Friday Morning,
At the auction store, will be sold one case of amputating instruments, cost $110. [9 4 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

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NEW IRON IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Wed'y, Sept. 4,	1:45 P. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 4,	6:30 P. M.
Thursday, "	5, 6 A. M.	Thursday, "	5, 9:30 A. M.
Friday, "	6, 6:30 "	Friday, "	6, 10 "
Saturday, "	7, 7 "	Saturday, "	7, 10:30 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 4 4t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

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THE VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED Dwellings, viz:—No. 118 North Nineteenth street, above Arch; has back buildings, all modern conveniences, side yard, a delightful garden, and rear view.
One on Broad above Brown, with stable; lot 20 by 169.
One on Green, near Nineteenth, just finished.
One on Walnut near Thirty-sixth, with stable.
Two on West Pine street, and others for sale.
GERMANTOWN—Splendid large lot corner Johnson and Morton streets. Apply.
8 29 thsmw 4t J. FRED'K LIST, 629 Walnut.

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8 8 1m* Insurance Office, Germantown

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Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

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